

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
LIBRARY

---

1823

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

CALL No. **495.111** *Sim*





HOW TO STUDY AND WRITE  
CHINESE CHARACTERS



108



HOW TO STUDY AND WRITE  
CHINESE CHARACTERS

---

# CHINESE RADICALS AND PHONETICS

With an  
ANALYSIS  
of the  
1200 CHINESE BASIC CHARACTERS

By  
W. SIMON, PH.D.  
Reader in Chinese in the University of London.



183.

1944

---

LUND HUMPHRIES AND COMPANY LIMITED  
12 BEDFORD SQUARE . LONDON WC1

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED  
COPYRIGHT 1944 BY LUND, HUMPHRIES & CO. LTD.  
LONDON AND BRADFORD



THIS BOOK IS PRODUCED IN COMPLETE  
CONFORMITY WITH THE AUTHORIZED  
ECONOMY STANDARDS

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

Acc. No. 1825 .....  
Date. 31. 7. 54 .....  
Call No. 495. III/sim. 3 .....

Made and Printed in Great Britain by  
Lund, Humphries & Co. Ltd.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	page vi
INTRODUCTION	ix
Outline of Contents	viii
PART I	
Radicals	1-70
Radicals, Appendices I-III	72-107
Radicals, List of Appendices	71
PART II	
Phonetics (Non-Radical Elements)	109-258
PART III	
Analysis of the 1200 <i>Basic Characters</i>	259-373
APPENDICES I-IV	376-405
List of Appendices	375

## PREFACE

AS WILL be elaborated in the *Introduction*, the present complementary volume to the '1200 Chinese Basic Characters' is intended to assist the student in his study of the Chinese script by giving him a clear insight into the structure of the basic characters, and by teaching him to write them in the proper order of strokes. At the same time, the author had in mind to enable the student to begin his study with any lesson or any character he may choose for this purpose, and finally, he wished the book to serve both the beginner, who has to start from scratch, and the advanced student, who may only occasionally be in doubt as to the correct way of writing a basic character.

These considerations have led to the present arrangement of the book. The *formulae* of the *Analysis* (*Part III*) refer either to the 'Radicals' (*Part I*), or to the 'Phonetics' (*Part II*), or to both, and it is hoped that the typographical lay-out of the book as a whole may assist the student in quickly finding his bearings.

The importance of the radicals, which should be remembered with their numbers, has been stressed throughout the *Introduction*, and an attempt has been made to put acquaintance with them to the greatest practical use for the student. Once the *Dictionary* (of which a specimen page has been included as 'Radicals, Appendix III') has been published, the importance of memorising also the numbers of the radicals may be realised even more fully.

While the student is advised to study *Part I* thoroughly, he may postpone a similar study of *Part II* to a later stage, and, in the first instance, use it merely for reference. As has been pointed out in the *Introduction*, *Part II* may also serve as a key to B. KARLGREN's 'Analytic Dictionary of Chinese and Sino-Japanese' (Paris, 1923), which the student may care to consult once he is a little more advanced in his study.

It need hardly be said that the *Analysis* can also be used as a convenient glossary to the lessons of the '1200 Chinese Basic Characters'. In addition, both the *Analysis* and *Appendix IV* may be helpful to familiarise the student with the 'Four Corner System' and so enable him to use such handy pocket dictionaries, published by the COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD., as the 'Wangyunwu

*Sheau Tzyhhuey*', or the '*Gwoin Shyuesheng Tzyhhuey*', which, in the near future, are likely to be in the possession of every student of Chinese, not to mention the important larger Chinese dictionaries, encyclopedias and other reference books, published by the same and various other Chinese publishing firms that have adopted Mr. WANG's system.

While the *Introduction* as a whole addresses itself primarily to the beginner, its last section may be used by teachers and advanced students as a short cut to understanding the *formulae* of the *Analysis*.

Three limitations have been imposed on this book:—

*One.* It does not profess to teach the *orthodox* order of strokes, but merely *one possible Chinese way of writing the basic characters*. Both books on this subject and actual practice of Chinese calligraphers show considerable variations, but the author has refrained from indicating such variations in order not to confuse the beginner.

*Two.* The book is only concerned with teaching the student to write his characters so that they are *recognisable*. If he wishes to take up, or to appreciate, writing from an artistic point of view, he must turn to books such as CHIANG YI's '*Chinese Calligraphy*', to name a recent publication in this field.

*Three.* The author has refrained from dealing with Chinese palæography. For a palæographical analysis of the Chinese characters, of which the books by H. G. CREEL, quoted in the *Introduction*, may give him some idea, the student is referred, in the first instance, to B. KARLGREN's latest contribution, the '*Grammata Serica*' (Stockholm, 1940).

In conclusion, the author wishes to thank the Chinese friend who prefers to remain anonymous for having written the Chinese characters and so bestowed his mature art on a book as elementary as the present one. At the same time, he feels again greatly obliged to his Publishers, and, in view of the varied and complicated lay-outs, also to the Printers, especially to Mr. E. F. SOPPITT, who have succeeded in blending Western print and Chinese script into a harmonious whole.

W. SIMON.

TWICKENHAM,  
June 22, 1944

# INTRODUCTION

## OUTLINE OF CONTENTS

(A) STRUCTURE .	<i>page</i>
I General Remarks	ix
II Determinative and Phonetic Radicals	x
III Radicals combining to indicate the Meaning	xix
IV Two (or more) Radicals constituting a Phonetic	xxiii
V Phonetics of Non-radical Structure	xxvi
(B) WRITING	
I The Strokes	xxviii
II Rules governing the Order of Strokes	xxx
III Hints for the Study of Characters (as they occur in the lessons of '1200 Chinese Basic Characters')	xxxiii
(C) SPECIAL REMARKS ON THE RADICALS	
I Hints for learning the Radicals	xxxv
II Notes on the Mnemonics	xxxviii
(D) NOTES ON THE ANALYSIS	
I Explanation of the Figures and Symbols used in the <i>Analysis</i>	xlii
II Notes on the Formula	xliv

## INTRODUCTION

THE PRESENT BOOK is intended to assist the student in his study of the Chinese script. As a complementary volume to the '1200 Basic Chinese Characters', it limits the analysis of characters to those included in that book, but it is hoped that the general principles, as set out in this introduction and implied in the whole book, will enable him to cope also with characters other than basic.

The student should have a clear insight into the structure of the characters and he should be able to write them in the correct order of strokes. Both tasks, as he will realise from this introduction, are closely connected with one another, and in fact the *formula* of the *Analysis* covers both aspects, but they will first have to be dealt with separately.

### (A) STRUCTURE OF THE CHARACTERS

#### (i) GENERAL REMARKS

The great majority of Chinese characters consist of two elements. One, the *radical*, gives a rough indication of the meaning, the other, the '*phonetic*', an equally rough indication of the sound. The term for the first element, is a misnomer because it evokes the idea of 'root'. Its function is, however, clear. Characters written with the 'Water Radical' point to something liquid, the 'Tree Radical' evokes the idea of trees or wood, the 'Heart Radical' refers to emotions, etc., etc.

In most Chinese dictionaries (and in the Radical Index to Western Chinese dictionaries) characters are grouped according to these radicals. Characters written with the 'Water Radical' are in the 'Section Water' (*shoeibuh*), those with the 'Tree Radical' in the 'Section Tree' (*muhbuh*), the 'Section Heart' (*shinbuh*) includes those written with the 'Heart Radical'. At the head of each section is the Radical itself. The Chinese term for *radical* is, therefore, 'Section Heading' (*buhshoou*). Within each section, the Chinese characters are arranged according to the number of strokes needed to complete the character once the



radical has been written. But for many incongruities, partly arising from a reduction of the radicals to half their original number<sup>\*1</sup>, a Chinese dictionary could therefore be described as a thesaurus of the Chinese language in the form of a huge *topical dictionary*. The classification is, however, rather rough, and, as we have just seen, it is followed up by a purely mechanical principle of arrangement, viz., the number of strokes of the remainder of the character.

From what has been set out so far, acquaintance with the radicals will enable the student to do two things, *one*, to recognise an important element of a compounded character, and *two*, to find this character in a Chinese dictionary. In mentioning these two points, we are, however, far from doing full justice to the importance of the radicals. In addition to determining the meaning of compounded characters, most of them can be used independently, and about half of them are basic<sup>\*2</sup>. Furthermore, many of them are also important as '*Phonetics*', i.e., they indicate the sound of a compounded character.

## (ii) DETERMINATIVE AND PHONETIC RADICALS

To speak of a 'phonetic' radical is seemingly a contradiction in terms. However, from a few remarks on the development of the Chinese script it will become clear that this is quite justifiable. As is well known, the Chinese script started with pictures, and many of our radicals are such pictures, as, for instance, the sun (No. 72), the moon (No. 74), the mountain (No. 46), the horse (No. 187). It goes without saying that this procedure could not have been continued indefinitely, though the Chinese have displayed much ingenuity in representing even abstract words by means of pictures. The next step in the development of the Chinese script was, therefore, of decisive import. Instead of referring exclusively to the object represented, *the picture was made to refer also to words that sounded like or similar to the one represented by the picture*. So the picture of a sheep (Radical No. 123, pronounced *yang*) in addition to writing the word

<sup>\*1</sup>See below, p. xxviii

<sup>\*\*</sup>See below, p. xxxv

'sheep' could be used also to denote other words that were pronounced *yang*, for instance the word for 'ocean'. But the ambiguity arising from that—though often less great than one might imagine, owing to contextual clues—led to the further device of adding a *determinative* element, which made the case quite clear. Once the element 'Water' was added to the picture of the sheep, it was easy to see (and easy to remember) that the word intended to be written was *yang* 'ocean'\*<sup>1</sup>.

This example clearly shows that not only can a radical also function as a phonetic, but that, historically speaking, this latter function even preceded the former one. Looking at the formula given for *yang* 'ocean' in the *Analysis*\*<sup>2</sup>, the student may be led to believe that the difference in function has been indicated by different type, since the figure 85, being the number of the 'Water Radical', appears in heavy type, and the figure 123, being the number of the 'Sheep Radical', is printed in ordinary type. In reality, the formula is non-committal as far as the second radical is concerned. On the other hand, the part played by the 'determinative' radical, is further enhanced by the addition of the superior figure, referring to the stroke group under which the character would be found in a Chinese dictionary within the particular section formed by this radical.

Before going on to another type of compounded characters that consist of two (or more) radicals, the student may find it helpful to work through the Table set out below and to compare its entries with those in the *Analysis* and in the *List of Radicals*. The Table has purposely been limited to examples where the radicals functioning as phonetics are basic characters. After going through this Table, the student is advised to make up for himself another Table, in which the phonetic radical is *not* included in the basic characters. In addition to the data set out below for this Table, the student should avail himself of the *Analysis* and of the *List of Radicals*.

\*<sup>1</sup>I ignore here the rare old meaning of the character 'offering of a sheep (which was drowned)'. In this meaning the character would belong to the second group (see below, p. xix).

\*<sup>2</sup>(85<sup>4</sup>/123), see *yang*<sup>2</sup>, p. 366.

TABLE I

(Basic) RADICALS functioning as PHONETICS

RADICAL		functioning as PHONETIC in:—	with DETERMINATIVE RADICAL	
No.	pronounced		No.	meaning
106	bair	<i>bor</i> <sup>2</sup> 'uncle'	9	man
		<i>bor</i> <sup>3</sup> 'cypress'	75	tree
		<i>pah</i> 'to fear'	61	heart
		<i>poh</i> 'to oppress'	162	to go
81	bii	<i>pi</i> <sup>2</sup> 'to criticise'	64	hand
168	charng	<i>jang</i> <sup>1</sup> 'to extend'	57	bow
		<i>janq</i> <sup>1</sup> 'screen'	50	cloth
161	chern	<i>chwen</i> 'lip'	30	mouth
174	ching	<i>chiing</i> 'to beg'	149	to speak
		<i>ching</i> <sup>1</sup> 'pure'	85	water
		<i>chying</i> 'feelings'	61	heart
		<i>jing</i> <sup>2</sup> 'essence'	119	rice
		<i>jing</i> <sup>3</sup> 'pupil (of the eye)'	109	eye

RADICAL		functioning as PHONETIC in:—	with DETERMINATIVE RADICAL	
No.	pronounced		No.	meaning
47	chuan	<i>shuenn</i> 'to obey'	181	head
210	chyi	<i>jih</i> <sup>5</sup> 'to aid'	85	water
151	dow	<i>dow</i> <sup>3</sup> 'smallpox'	104	disease
		<i>tou</i> <sup>1</sup> 'head'	181	head
70	fang	<i>faang</i> 'to spin'	120	silk
		<i>fanq</i> 'to let go'	66	to beat
		<i>farng</i> <sup>1</sup> 'house'	63	door
		<i>farng</i> <sup>2</sup> 'to guard'	170	mound
		<i>farng</i> <sup>3</sup> 'to oppose'	38	woman
175	fei	<i>fei</i> <sup>3</sup> in <i>maafei</i> 'morphia'	30	mouth
		<i>pair</i> <sup>2</sup> 'row'	64	hand

RADICAL		functioning as PHONETIC in:—	with DETERMINATIVE RADICAL	
No.	pronounced		No.	meaning
51	gan	<i>gan</i> <sup>2</sup> 'liver'	130	flesh, meat
		<i>hann</i> <sup>1</sup> 'sweat'	85	water
194	goei	<i>kuay</i> <sup>2</sup> 'piece'	32	earth
48	gong	<i>gong</i> <sup>3</sup> 'tribute'	154	cowry
		<i>horng</i> 'red'	120	silk
		<i>jiang</i> <sup>2</sup> 'river'	85	water
		<i>kong</i> 'empty'	116	cave
		<i>shianq</i> <sup>1</sup> 'nape'	181	head
201	hwang	<i>goang</i> 'wide'	53	roof
		<i>herng</i> <sup>2</sup> 'horizontal'	75	tree
145	i	<i>i</i> <sup>2</sup> 'to rely upon'	9	man

RADICAL		functioning as PHONETIC in:—	with DETERMINATIVE RADICAL	
No.	pronounced		No.	meaning
180	in	<i>ann</i> <sup>3</sup> 'dark'	72	sun
147	jiann	<i>shiann</i> <sup>1</sup> 'manifest'	96	jade
49	jii	<i>gae</i> 'to alter'	66	to beat
		<i>jih</i> <sup>1</sup> 'to record'	149	to speak
		<i>jih</i> <sup>6</sup> 'to record'	120	silk
69	jin	<i>jinn</i> <sup>3</sup> 'near'	162	to go
		<i>shin</i> <sup>4</sup> 'happy'	76	to pant
65	jy	<i>jih</i> <sup>3</sup> 'skill'	64	hand
166	lii	<i>lii</i> <sup>1</sup> 'inside'	145	clothes
		<i>lii</i> <sup>3</sup> 'principle'	96	jade
200	ma	<i>mo</i> <sup>2</sup> 'to rub'	64	hand

RADICAL		functioning as PHONETIC in:—	with DETERMINATIVE RADICAL	
No.	pronounced		No.	meaning
187	maa	<i>ma</i> 'interrogative particle'	30	mouth
		<i>maa</i> 'figure'	112	stone
		<i>mha</i> 'mother'	38	woman
169	men	<i>men</i> 'plural suffix'	9	man
		<i>wehn</i> 'to ask'	30	mouth
107	pyi	<i>bey</i> 'coverlet'	145	clothes
		<i>bii</i> 'that'	60	small steps
		<i>po</i> 'slope'	32	earth
		<i>poh</i> <sup>2</sup> 'to break'	112	stone
46	shan	<i>shian</i> <sup>3</sup> 'fairy'	9	man
100	sheng	<i>shing</i> 'star'	72	sun
		<i>shing</i> <sup>1</sup> 'surname'	38	woman
		<i>shing</i> <sup>3</sup> 'nature, disposition'	61	heart

RADICAL		functioning as PHONETIC in:—	with DETERMINATIVE RADICAL	
No.	pronounced		No.	meaning
33	shyh	<i>jyh</i> <sup>6</sup> 'will'	61	heart
32	tuu	<i>duh</i> <sup>2</sup> 'stomach'	130	flesh
		<i>tuh</i> 'to spit'	30	mouth
157	tzwu	<i>tsuh</i> <sup>2</sup> 'to urge'	9	man
67	wen	<i>wen</i> <sup>2</sup> 'mosquito'	142	insect
92	ya	<i>ia</i> <sup>3</sup> 'crow'	196	bird
123	yang	<i>shyang</i> 'detailed'	149	to speak
		<i>yang</i> <sup>2</sup> 'ocean'	85	water
		<i>yeang</i> 'to rear'	184	to eat
195	yu	<i>yu</i> <sup>*1</sup> 'to fish'	195	fish

<sup>\*1</sup>Strictly speaking the two words are etymologically identical and the verbal meaning has been differentiated by the radical for "water"



## TABLE II

*(Non-basic) RADICALS used as PHONETICS*

(to be drawn up by the student himself with the help of the following data)

R. 193	<i>ger</i> <sup>*1</sup>	: <i>ger</i> <sup>3</sup>
R. 150	<i>guu</i>	: <i>yuh</i> <sup>4</sup>
R. 115	<i>her</i>	: <i>her</i> <sup>2*2</sup>
R. 172	<i>juei</i>	: <i>shwei</i> , <i>tuei</i> , <i>wei</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>wei</i> <sup>5</sup>
R. 133	<i>jyh</i>	: <i>shyh</i> <sup>6</sup>
R. 108	<i>min</i>	: <i>meng</i> <sup>1</sup>
R. 59	<i>shan</i>	: <i>shan</i> <sup>2</sup>
R. 138	<i>shiann</i>	: <i>gen</i> , <i>heen</i> , <i>henn</i> , <i>shiann</i> <sup>*3</sup> , <i>yeen</i> , <i>yn</i>
R. 113	<i>shyh</i>	: <i>shyh</i> <sup>7</sup>
R. 41	<i>tsuenn</i>	: <i>tsuen</i>
R. 178	<i>wei</i>	: <i>wei</i> <sup>4</sup> , <i>wei</i> <sup>6</sup> , <i>wey</i> <sup>3</sup> , <i>woei</i>
R. 129	<i>yuh</i>	: <i>liuh</i>

Within the range of our basic characters, *Tables I* and *II* are almost complete in the enumeration of characters compounded of one phonetic and one determinative radical. Examples which have been left out consist either of characters where the function of the *phonetic* radical can only be explained by referring the student to earlier phases of the language, or of characters where the function of the *determinative* radical is not borne out by the radical under which the character is to be found in Chinese dictionaries.

In the *first group* belong characters like *yiin*<sup>1</sup> 'to drink', in which R. 76 *chiann* is phonetic, or *chyy*<sup>2</sup> 'shame', in which the

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 66, n. 4

\*<sup>2</sup>About *ke*, see below, p. xix

\*<sup>3</sup>This character is etymologically identical with R. 138

phonetic is R. 128 *eel*<sup>\*1</sup>, furthermore *shiu*<sup>2</sup> 'need' with phonetic R. 173 (*yeu*), *moh*<sup>2</sup> 'ink' with phonetic R. 203 (*hei*), *dao*<sup>2</sup> 'island' with phonetic R. 196 (*neau*), *ying* 'fly' with phonetic R. 205 (*min*), and both *day*<sup>2</sup> 'to substitute' and *shyh*<sup>8</sup> 'pattern' with phonetic R. 56 (*yih*).

The last word may also be adduced as an example for the *second group* in so far as it has been inserted under R. 56 (instead of under R. 48) in Chinese dictionaries. Slips of the latter kind are not limited to difficult cases<sup>\*2</sup>. In *daw*<sup>2</sup> 'to reach', R. 18 is obviously phonetic and R. 133 determinative. The character has, however, been entered under R. 18, and the *Analysis* with its formula (133/18<sup>6</sup>) had to follow the Chinese tradition. The same is true, for instance, of *bae* 'hundred' and *ke* 'class' which are to be found under their phonetic radicals 106 and 115 (instead of under their determinative radicals 1 and 68), etc.

### (iii) TWO (OR MORE) RADICALS COMBINING TO INDICATE THE MEANING

The treatment, at some length, of the first type of Chinese characters (consisting of one phonetic and one determinative radical) is to be followed by a much briefer survey of examples where two or more radicals combine to indicate the meaning. The reason for a shorter treatment is not primarily lack of space. As we have seen, when dealing with the first type, a number of examples could only be adduced but not explained, since their explanation would have entailed a discussion of earlier phases of the language.

As far as the second type of characters is concerned, there is hardly any which can be set out properly without giving the student at the same time drawings of earlier forms, following up its graphic history through different stages of the Chinese script. As this would not fall within the scope of this introduction, the following remarks can only aim at giving the student

<sup>\*1</sup>See Bulletin School Or. Studies, Vol. IX, Part 2 (1937), p. 286

<sup>\*2</sup>Nor are they limited to characters consisting of two radicals. See, for instance, p. 308, n. 1, and p. 343, n. 2

some idea of this type of character (which undoubtedly is the most fascinating of all).

To start our examples with ANIMALS and PLANTS, the radical for (short-tailed) BIRDS (No. 172) occurs in combination with R. 29 (*yow*<sup>1</sup> 'also'), which was originally a picture of the right hand\*. 'One BIRD on the (right) hand' is an adequate representation for the 'classifier of birds' (*yy*<sup>4</sup>), and 'Two BIRDS on the (right) hand' were chosen to evoke the idea of a 'pair' (*shuang*). The last character is, at the same time, an example for three radicals combining to convey a meaning.

Two TREES\*<sup>2</sup> (R. 75) indicate a forest (*lin*<sup>2</sup>), while Three TREES\*<sup>2</sup> (*sen*) emphasize its thickness.

'Dust' (*chern*<sup>1</sup>) is described as 'earth' (R. 32) raised by (running) DEER\*<sup>3</sup> (R. 198). A domestic animal, the PIG (R. 152) placed under a 'roof' (R. 40) has been chosen to symbolise the 'house' (*jia*).

The DOG (R. 94) with its 'nose' (R. 132\*<sup>4</sup>) refers to smelling in *chow* 'stench'.

The COWRY (R. 154) with the 'net' (R. 122) signifies 'buying' (*mae*). A round COWRY, the roundness indicated by R. 30 'mouth' (which was originally a circle) was the original character for 'round' (*yuan*<sup>6\*5</sup>).

In combination with R. 30 'mouth' the (longtailed) BIRD (R. 196) conveys the idea of 'sound making' (*ming*<sup>3</sup>).

An OX (R. 93) and 'beating' (R. 66) symbolises 'to tend cattle' (*muh*<sup>4</sup>).

GRAIN (R. 115) and a 'knife' (R. 18) means 'sharp' (*lih*<sup>1</sup>). RICE (R. 119) and a 'peck' (R. 68) indicates 'to estimate' (*liaw*).

\*<sup>1</sup>The word *yow* in this meaning is now written as shown under *yow*<sup>2</sup> in the *Analysis* (p. 371)

\*<sup>2</sup>It may be noted that the name of the late President of the Chinese Republic LIN SEN consisted of these two characters

\*<sup>3</sup>The old form of the character showed 'three stags' above R. 32

\*<sup>4</sup>R. 132 (*tsyh* 'self') was originally the picture of a nose, and in this meaning formed the determinative radical in what is now R. 209 *byi*, its bottom part being the phonetic

\*<sup>5</sup>Now *yuan*<sup>6</sup> means official, the character for 'round' being enlarged by R. 31, written around it (*yuan*<sup>2</sup>)

Passing from the 'animals and plants' to MAN and PARTS of the HUMAN BODY, we must, first of all, mention the symbols of 'peace' and 'love', both represented with the concurrence of the character for WOMAN. The character *hao* good has a more literary verbal meaning 'to love' (then read *haw*), and this word is well represented by the picture of a WOMAN (R. 38) with her CHILD (R. 39). The WOMAN under the 'roof' (R. 40) symbolises 'peace' (*an*), and it may not only just be a joke if the presence of *one* woman under the roof has been stressed by some interpreters of this character, since a character for 'quarrel' (though so rare that it can hardly ever be found in actual texts) consists of 'Two WOMEN'\*<sup>1</sup>.

MAN (R. 9) and 'to speak' (R. 149) for 'faithfulness' (*shinn* 'to believe') is another example for a symbolical rendering of abstract meanings. The MAN, as opposed to the woman, is indicated by his work on the field, the character *nan* consisting of R. 19 'strength' and R. 102 'field'. The character for 'position, rank' (*wey*<sup>1</sup>) shows 'standing' (R. 117) MAN.

- Of PARTS of the BODY, *yow* (R. 29) has already been mentioned in its original meaning 'right HAND'. In combination with the EAR (R. 128), it indicates 'to take' (*cheu*). In the next two characters, the 'HAND with the THUMB' (R. 41 *tsuenn* 'thumb') is used instead of the ordinary character for 'hand' (R. 64). 'To guard' (*shoou*<sup>1</sup>) consists of HAND (THUMB, R. 41) and 'roof' (R. 40) and 'to hand over' (*fuh*<sup>2</sup>) is compounded of MAN (R. 9) and HAND (THUMB, R. 41).

The ordinary character for HAND (R. 64) occurs in combination with the character for EYE (R. 109) in *kann* 'to look'. A word meaning 'idea, meaning, will' (*yih*<sup>1</sup>) is well symbolised as the 'sound' (R. 180) of the HEART (R. 61).

The TONGUE (R. 135) underlines the idea of 'sweetness' in *tyan* 'sweet', which consists of R. 99 'sweet' and R. 135. The TOOTH (R. 92) in combination with the R. for 'cave' (R. 116) indicates 'piercing' (*chuan*<sup>2</sup>).

\*<sup>1</sup>'Three WOMEN' constitute the character *jian* 'adultery; lewd'

The *MOUTH* (R. 30) in conjunction with R. 76 (the original meaning of which was 'to pant') conveys the idea of 'blowing' (*chuei*).

Among *UTENSILS* and *INSTRUMENTS*, the *AXE* (R. 69) occurs with the *BOX* (R. 22) to symbolise the carpenter and the 'workman' generally (*jianq*<sup>1</sup>). The *KNIFE* (R. 18) with 'clothes' (R. 145) indicates the concept of 'beginning', dress-making beginning by cutting the material.

*CARTS* (R. 159) moving along (in succession) evoke the idea of 'connection' (*lian*<sup>2</sup>). The *BOW* (R. 57) in connection with the 'vertical stroke' (R. 2), representing its string, symbolises the idea of stretching (*yiin*<sup>2</sup>).

To conclude with the *CELESTIAL BODIES*, the *SUN* (R. 72) rising behind the 'trees' (R. 75) indicates the 'east' (*dong*<sup>1</sup>). The *SUN* above the horizon, symbolised by a horizontal stroke (R. 1), indicates 'dawn' (*dann*<sup>2</sup>). *SUN* and *MOON* (R. 74) represent 'brightness'\*1 (*ming*<sup>2</sup>).

These few examples must suffice to illustrate this second type of character consisting of two (or more) radicals. As has been hinted at before, certain combinations have been left out because they cannot be explained properly without drawings, and it must be added now that others have been omitted because their original forms do not bear out what their modern forms seem to convey. The character for *huah* 'language' did not originally consist of *TONGUE* (R. 135) and *TO SPEAK* (R. 149), nor that for *lei* 'thunder', of *RAIN* (R. 173) and *FIELD* (R. 102), nor *wey* 'stomach', of *FIELD* (R. 102) and *FLESH* (R. 130), nor *jiun* 'army', of *ROOF* (R. 8) and *CART* (R. 150), nor *niau* 'urine', of *BODY* (R. 44 'corpse') and *WATER* (R. 85), nor *tzai* 'calamity', of *WATER* (R. 48 'river') and *FIRE* (R. 86), nor *shian* 'fresh' of *FISH* (R. 195) and *SHEEP* (R. 123), nor must *chiou* 'autumn' apparently be taken as *GRAIN* (R. 115) and *FIRE* (R. 86), etc., etc.

\*1 It must be mentioned that the common Small Seal Form for *ming* (which is R. No. 239 in the *Shuo Wen Dictionary*, see here later, p. xxviii) has Phonetic VII *chuang* 'window' instead of R. 72.

The student who works through *'Radicals Appendix I'* must therefore be warned against seeing in these formulæ that consist of radicals only, more than what they purport to be. They stress the importance of radicals as the first group of graphic units that the student should attempt to master. But they do not attempt to provide the student with the kind of analysis that would embody the results of recent palæographic studies of the Chinese script\*<sup>1</sup>. It is hoped that after a certain time, the student will become 'automatic'\*<sup>2</sup> as far as the order of strokes of the radicals is concerned, and since one purpose of the *Analysis* consists in giving the student an indication of the order of strokes, the numbers of the radicals have been used in the formulæ wherever possible\*<sup>3</sup>.

#### (iv) TWO (OR MORE) RADICALS CONSTITUTING A PHONETIC

The inability of enlarging on Chinese palæography has also affected the list of characters in *'Radicals, Appendix II'*. The formulæ given for those characters are only meant to help the student in recognising them (and writing them in the proper order of strokes). However, they constitute an altogether different type of character that consists of radicals only, and this will become clear from an example.

If the student looks up an 'peace', which is the first word in the *Analysis*, he may be surprised to find for it a formula that is apparently not in accordance with the explanation given above (see p. xxi). That explanation would lead him to expect the formula (40<sup>3</sup>/38), and while he would indeed find this formula on p. 140 of this book, the formula in the *Analysis* is:

#### (VI an R || 40<sup>3</sup>)

This formula indicates to the student that he is confronted with a phonetic of 6 strokes (the Roman figure referring to

\*<sup>1</sup>Students may be referred to Professor H. G. CREEL'S *'Literary Chinese by the inductive method'*, Vols. I, II, Univ. of Chicago Press 1938-39, for analyses of the latter kind.

\*<sup>2</sup>See here later, pp. xxvi, xxx, and xxxiv

\*<sup>3</sup>See, e.g., the formula (2<sup>1</sup>/3/1) for *shang* 'top' and (1<sup>1</sup>/2/3) for *shiah* 'bottom'

phonetics as opposed to the Arabic figures that refer to radicals) which is read *an*, and consists of radicals only; moreover he will find (after the two vertical strokes\*<sup>1</sup>) that the radical under which this phonetic is to be found in a Chinese dictionary is R. 40, and that it comes under the characters with 3 strokes in this radical section.

As is clear from this, the formula is meant to impress on the student the fact that the character *an*, while consisting of two radicals, has become a *graphic unit of its own*. In this way, he is enabled to understand the structure of the character *ann* 'to place', in which the character *an* 'peace' functions as a phonetic in exactly the same manner as do the phonetic radicals in *Tables I and II*; *ann* has, for that reason, been given as

(64<sup>6</sup>/VI *an* R)

If the formula were concerned with merely indicating the order of strokes, the formula

(64<sup>6</sup>/40/38)

would have served this purpose equally well, but it would have failed to direct the attention of the student to *the part played by the graphic unit an as a phonetic*.

The part played by these phonetic units within the range of the basic characters is shown on the pages facing the lists of phonetics. Opposite each phonetic are listed, on the right-hand page, all the basic characters in which that particular phonetic occurs. In the case of *an*, there happens to be only one basic character in which it occurs as a phonetic. But the student is sure to come across other characters written with this phonetic during his later studies (where it will give him some indication as to the pronunciation of the characters in which he meets it), and there are other phonetics that consist of radicals only which, even within the range of basic characters, have been listed with four or five examples, for instance:—

IV, 7 *fen* with 4 examples (see p. 117)

V, 28 *jan* with 5 examples (see p. 133)

\*<sup>1</sup>See below, p. xxviii

- VI, 9 *geh* with 4 examples (see p. 143)  
 VI, 37 *syh* with 5 examples (see p. 149)  
 VI, 38 *torng* with 4 examples (see p. 149)  
 VIII, 40 *poou* with 4 examples (see p. 175)  
 IX, 23 *jee* with 5 examples (see p. 187)  
 XI, 21 *moh* with 4 examples (see p. 211)  
 XIII, 30 *shuu* with 4 examples (see p. 237)

There is one additional advantage in merely marking by an R phonetics that consist of radicals only, instead of indicating these radicals in the formula. Once the student has learned his radicals, he should try to find out for himself which are the radicals that constitute the phonetic element *before* looking up the solution given for each case in *Part II*.

In a similar way, all the entries of '*Radicals, Appendices I and II*' can be used by the student for practising the radicals. He should cover with a piece of paper the column to the right of the characters and then attempt to write down the formulæ. Only after having done so, should he compare his formulæ with the printed ones (and, if necessary, correct them).

Before dismissing the above three types of characters that consist of radicals only, it must be said that while the *first type* (in which one radical occurred as a phonetic and one as a determinative) had been treated fully as far as basic characters were concerned, it would now be possible to add further examples from *Part II (Phonetics)*\*<sup>1</sup>.

The treatment of the *second type* was necessarily very sketchy, and here again other examples could be adduced if the Phonetics were included. With regard to the *third type*, of which only one example was treated in detail, it must be realised that examples of both preceding types will reoccur in *Part II* because they function as phonetics in other characters. The characters

\*<sup>1</sup>XIII *jea* with phonetic R. 146 (see p. 52, n. 1), or XIII *keen* with phonetic R. 138, XI *tsuei* with phonetic R. 172 or VIII *bor* with phonetic R. 106



mentioned in the note\*<sup>1</sup> belong to the first type, the character *an* to the second.

#### (v) PHONETICS OF NON-RADICAL STRUCTURE

The graphic units which we have discussed so far were either radicals or could be described as compounded of radicals. Among the latter group, we have dealt last with graphic units that constitute a Phonetic and for that reason belong in the Second Part of this book. They form approximately one third of the 'Phonetics'; the remainder consists of graphic units that cannot be analysed into radicals.

This negative description has several implications which must be explained. First, it shows the student that for his study of the Chinese script (and for his attempts to write Chinese characters) there is another field that he must try to conquer, once he has mastered his radicals. He will see that for each phonetic (except for those that can be described as compounded of radicals) the order of strokes has been indicated in the same way as in *Part I*. But if he has already become 'automatic' in writing his radicals, he will have little to learn when going over the Phonetics with regard to stroke order.

Secondly, the way in which the Phonetics have been arranged, viz., *alphabetically* within each stroke group, shows the student that he is not expected—at least not in the first instance—to make a systematic study of the phonetics, but to use these lists either as he is directed to them by the formulæ of the '*Analysis*', or for general reference. (He should, however, make a habit of going conscientiously over *all* the examples written with the phonetic he is referring to.)

Thirdly, he should mentally note the characters (or graphic units) included in these lists as Phonetics even if, within the range of the basic characters, there happen to be no examples where they are used as such. The student will then have little difficulty in consulting the best dictionary arranged according to

---

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. xxv, n. 1

Phonetics, viz., Professor B. Karlgren's '*Analytic Dictionary of Chinese*', for which these lists would almost provide a key\*<sup>1</sup>.

While the first three points were concerned with the *study* of the phonetics by the students, a *fourth* must be made with regard to the *term* phonetic. In the subtitle to *Part II*, the words '*non-radical elements*' have been added in brackets after 'phonetics'. The alternative term has been chosen because not all Chinese characters admit of a clear-cut analysis into one portion that indicates the sound and another that determines the meaning.

In almost all cases, however, it is possible to point to the element of the character under which it is to be found at present in Chinese dictionaries. This then, whatever its real function in the character, is its 'radical' for the purpose of consulting a Chinese dictionary. In the same way, the remainder of the character may be called 'phonetic' if we agree to extend this term also to the part (or parts) other than the radical—no matter whether it actually functions as phonetic or not. The phonetic is, then, the '*non-radical element*' of the character.

Some 'phonetics' of this latter kind have arisen through contraction or disfiguration of other elements, so Chinese palaeography teaches us, and have, therefore, no pronunciation. In that case, they have been arranged according to their stroke number and placed at the beginning of each stroke group.

To take an example, the element of three strokes occurring in *tsuen* and *tzay* has been listed as a phonetic of three strokes in *Part II* and is referred to by III in the 'formula' of the characters. However, nothing more is implied in the listing as a phonetic beyond the statement that these two characters consist of their radicals and of an additional element of three strokes, to which the student must be referred in order to be enlightened on its stroke order.

The elements that *have* a pronunciation can, however, in most examples be taken as 'phonetics' in the proper meaning of the word. In some cases where phonetics of different

\*This holds good in particular of the asterisked words that belong to ancient periods of the language. No attempt has been made on the part of the author to re-define their meanings

pronunciation have coalesced into the same modern element, notes to that effect have been added to put the real facts before the student\*<sup>1</sup>.

One last point must be made with regard to the phonetics. I have said before that even if a clear-cut analysis into radical and phonetic elements is not feasible, it is possible in almost all cases to point to the radical part of the character. We must, however, not lose sight of the fact that the present 214 radicals have been reduced from more than double their number included in the famous ancient Chinese dictionary '*Shuo Wen*'\*<sup>2</sup>. This not only accounts for many inconsistencies and incongruities in the arrangement of Chinese characters in general, but in particular for the inability of cutting out the 'radical' of certain phonetics without doing injustice to their structure. This becomes even clearer if we learn that quite a few of them actually occur as radicals in the '*Shuo Wen*'\*<sup>3</sup>. A special method of indicating the radical under which such characters can be found in a Chinese dictionary had, therefore, to be adopted in the formula. It has been indicated at the end, separated by two vertical strokes from what may be called the 'structural analysis' of the character\*<sup>4</sup>.

## (B) WRITING

### (i) THE STROKES

Chinese tradition has it that all strokes used in writing Chinese characters can be found in the character *yeong* 永, which is therefore displayed on the wrapper.

For our purpose, however, it has seemed advisable to set out the strokes in a different way.







\*<sup>1</sup>See, e.g., p. 246, n. 1, and p. 280, n. 1

\*<sup>2</sup>The exact title is: *Shuo Wen Jie Tzyl* ('Explanation of the (simple) forms and Analysis of the (compound) characters'). It was compiled by SHEU SHENN (Hsü Shên) in the second century





\*<sup>3</sup>The last radical of the *Shuo Wen* (No. 540) is, for instance, identical with phonetic VI *hay*

\*<sup>4</sup>The same method has been adopted for Phonetics that consist of radicals only, see above, p. xxiv



There are six main strokes, five of which have been included in the *List of Radicals*, (see below, p. 5).

- |                           |                          |   |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 horizontal stroke       | ( <i>herngl</i> ) = R. 1 |  |
| 2 vertical stroke         | ( <i>shull</i> ) = R. 2  |  |
| 3 a dot                   | ( <i>deal</i> ) = R. 3   |  |
| 4 downstroke to the left  | ( <i>pieel</i> ) = R. 4  |  |
| 5 a hook                  | ( <i>goul</i> ) = R. 6   |  |
| 6 downstroke to the right | ( <i>nall</i> )          |  |

To these the following variants of Nos. 1, 3 and 5 must be added:

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1a horizontal with a hook        |    |
| 3a variant of the dot (downward) |    |
| 3b another variant (upward)      |  |
| 5b variant of the hook           |  |

Furthermore, the following angles should be noted:—

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 angle open to the right        |  |
| 2 hooked angle open to the right |  |

3 pointed angle open to the right



4 hooked angle open to the left



5 double angle open to the left



## (ii) RULES GOVERNING THE ORDER OF STROKES

The rules set out below are of a very general nature and there are exceptions in each case. The student may, however, find it helpful to refer to these rules until he becomes 'automatic' when writing his characters.

It will have become clear from the first part of the introduction that he is expected to see (and to remember) a *Chinese character not as an assemblage of strokes, but either as a graphic unit or a compound of graphic units.*

In general, it may be said that the same principles apply to the stroke order of a graphic unit on the one hand, and to writing in order the graphic units of compound characters on the other hand. In particular, the first two rules (Top before Bottom and Left before Right) must literally be observed in either case.

*Parts I and II indicate to the student the order of strokes that apply to a graphic unit (either a radical or a phonetic), and the formulæ of Part III indicate to him the order in which the graphic units of compound characters have to be written.*

The student should note the special rules that apply to the order in which radicals 22, 23, 31, 54, 144, and 162 must be written when forming part of a character\*<sup>1</sup>.

It may further be noted that writing a character proves a great help in remembering it. The student should therefore make a point of adding motor memory\*<sup>2</sup> to the visual and acoustic associations, when learning a character.

Other points have been made under III of this section.

\*<sup>1</sup>See the notes given under these radicals in *Part I*

\*<sup>2</sup>See also below, p. xxxiv, No. 8

# ORDER OF STROKES

## RULES

### RULE I

	EXAMPLES	
	RADICALS	PHONETICS
TOP before BOTTOM	7; 8; 15; 27; 48; 53; 59; 71; 89; 95; 110; 112, etc.	II, 3; II, 5; II, 8; III, 3; III, 15; IV, 14; IV, 17; IV, 30; IV, 37; IV, 38; IV, 39; etc.
EXCEPTIONS		
(a) TOP STROKE, when connected with right-hand stroke, is preceded by LEFT-HAND STROKE. (See RULE II)	13; 14; 16; 30; 31; 72; 73; 74; 80; 101; 108; 109; 122; 154; 157; 163; 166; 203; 205; 206	IV, 20; V, 1; V, 11; V, 24; V, 30; V, 46; V, 51; etc.
(b) TOP DOT often written last	56; 62; 94	V, 9; V, 61; VI, 30; VI, 35; VI, 42; VII, 3; VII, 7; VII, 11; VIII, 20; VIII, 54; IX, 23; IX, 37; IX, 42; XII, 5; XII, 16; XII, 18; XIII, 2; XIII, 31; XVIII, 4

## RULE II

	EXAMPLES	
	RADICALS	PHONETICS
LEFT before RIGHT	9; 10; 11; 12; 17; 20; 25; 28; 29; 34; 35; 36; 47; 61; etc. See also RULE I, <i>Examples for Exceptions (a)</i>	II, 2; II, 6; II, 7; II, 9; III, 7; IV, 3; IV, 6; IV, 13; IV, 20; IV, 22; etc.
EXCEPTIONS		
(a) RIGHT - HAND DOT or ANGLE sometimes written first	18; 19; 21; 26; 44; 63; 70; 81; 138; 163; 178	III, 11; III, 14; IV, 4; IV, 9; IV, 12; V, 40; V, 42; VII, 23; VII, 25; VII, 29; VIII, 45; IX, 1; IX, 22; IX, 28; IX, 31; IX, 41; X, 8; XI, 3; XI, 12; XI, 24; XI, 35; XII, 9; XIII, 4
(b) MIDDLE STROKE(s) or PART sometimes written first	42; 46; 77; 85; 175; 179; 206	IV, 27; V, 6; VI, 20; VI, 41; VII, 17; XI, 26; XI, 27; XIII, 2; XIII, 32; XIII, 35; XIV, 2; XIV, 9; XV, 6; XVIII, 1; XVIII, 3; XIX, 2; XXII, 1
(c) RADICALS 54 and 162 always written last (see p. 20, n. 1, and p. 56, no. 3	—	—

## RULE III

	EXAMPLES	
	RADICALS	PHONETICS
HORIZONTALS (a) and RECTANGLES (b) before crossing VERTICALS (or other downstrokes)	(a) 24; 37; 41; 43; 51, 55, 56; 64; 65; 71; 75; 82; 93; etc. (b) 142; 159; 166; 177	(a) II, 1; II, 4; III, 2; III, 5; III, 12; IV, 1; IV, 11; V, 23; V, 49; XI, 5; etc. (b) IV, 18; V, 45; VII, 13; VII, 38; VIII, 14; VIII, 18; VIII, 47; IX, 26; IX, 27; IX, 51; X, 15; XI, 16; XII, 8; XII, 22; XV, 8; XVI, 3
EXCEPTION		
BOTTOM HORIZONTAL STROKE is always written last	32; 33; 48; 77; 96; 133; 166; 172	III, 8; IV, 26; IV, 34; V, 11; V, 12; V, 32; V, 36; etc.

## (iii) HINTS FOR THE STUDY OF CHARACTERS

(as they occur in the lessons of '1200 Chinese Basic Characters')

- 1 Look up every\*<sup>1</sup> character in the Analysis.
- 2 Write each graphic unit in the order given in the formula, consulting *Parts I and II* for the stroke order.
- 3 Learn at the same time the rules for the stroke order and give (orally or in writing) account of the rules followed (or exceptions to be observed) while writing the character.
- 4 Write each character *several* times. In this way you will acquaint yourself better with the character\*<sup>2</sup> and, at the

\*<sup>1</sup>Students may, however, decide to limit themselves to comparatively simple characters in the first instance, and reserve more complicated ones to a later stage

\*<sup>2</sup>In addition, the student may decide to make a character card for every new character. See author's *Chinese Sentence Series*, Vol. I, Section I, Lesson 17



same time, become 'automatic' as far as the order of strokes is concerned.

- 5 See that the strokes of your character have the right proportion. This can be achieved only by repeated efforts and by careful comparison with the original character in the book.
- 6 Attempt to write *satisfactorily*. If you venture on Chinese calligraphy do not forget that in China writing has, all through her history, been considered an art rather than mere skill.
- 7 If you have a Chinese teacher, try to write with a brush for a certain period so as to get into the 'feel' of what using a brush is like. But you will probably be less severely criticised by Chinese experts if you write with a fountain pen. When using a brush, you are up against the several thousand years-old Chinese tradition of writing. Your fountain pen gives you a better 'chance', because the Chinese is equally 'new' to it.
- 8 Write your characters also 'into the air' or with your finger on a table. Motor memory is a very efficient help in memorising Chinese characters. Chinese often write characters with their fingers into the other person's palm to make him understand which character they mean.
- 9 Even while 'going along with your study of characters as they occur in the lessons', put always some time aside for studying the radicals. The sooner you master them, the faster you will make progress with your 'ordinary' characters.
- 10 When coming across a phonetic, study *all* the examples given on the opposite page.
- 11 Practice writing as a kind of relaxation from other language study. Famous Chinese generals are said to have practiced writing even while campaigning.
- 12 Never imitate the printed variant of a Chinese character, but only the written style.

### (C) SPECIAL REMARKS ON THE RADICALS

It will have been noticed that throughout this introduction special emphasis is laid on the Radicals, and the student is advised to concentrate on them at an early stage. Just as the 1,200 basic characters must be regarded as the nucleus of approximately 5,000 characters which the student will have to learn eventually, he should choose the 214 radicals, or the 104 basic characters within them, as a first stepping stone for his further study. It is hoped that the following remarks on the radicals and their mnemonics may facilitate this study.

#### (i) HINTS FOR LEARNING THE RADICALS

1 The radicals are the first group of characters which the student should try to master.

2 Note that the following radicals are basic characters:

1, 7, 9, 11, 12, 18, 19, 24, 29, 30, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 61, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 77, 81, 82, 85, 86, 88, 91, 92, 93, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 107, 109, 112, 117, 118, 119, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 132, 135, 139, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 166, 167, 168, 169, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 180, 182, 183, 184, 187, 188, 189, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 201, 203, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212.

3 Is it important to remember also the *number* of the radicals. This will enable the student:—

(a) to consult quickly Chinese dictionaries that are arranged according to radicals;

(b) to handle quickly Western dictionaries of Chinese, which though mostly arranged according to the sound of the character, have always a Radical Index;

(c) to refer to (and to understand references made to) radicals merely by their numbers.

4 The present book makes reference to radicals by their numbers wherever possible.

5 The numbers of the radicals are the backbone, as it were, of the *formulae* (see here later, p. xlv). Once the student masters

his radicals he will be familiar with at least one element of the formulæ.

- 6 A glance at 'Radicals Appendices I and II' shows the student that acquaintance with the radicals will enable him, in addition, to analyse straight away all the basic characters and phonetics listed in them.
- 7 As can be seen from 'Radicals, Appendix III', references to the radicals by their numbers enable the student also quickly to find his bearings within lists of Chinese homonyms arranged according to the number of their radicals. Moreover, the addition of (the number of) the radical to the transcription of a character into G. R. suffices in general to identify at least colloquial words without adding the character itself\*<sup>1</sup>).
- 8 As can be seen from 'Radicals, Appendix III', the treatment of the Chinese compounds has been based on the last mentioned principle. Pending the publication of the dictionary, the student may like to try his hand, adding the radical numbers to the transcriptions of each compound which he notes during his study. Going over the compounds later, he will probably be surprised to find to what an extent the mere reference to the radical of a character enables him not only to identify, but actually to visualise, the whole character\*<sup>2</sup>.
- 9 Short of noting down the radicals of all compounds he is advised to write out at least compounds that consist of radicals

\*<sup>1</sup>It must be noted that Dr. C. C. WANG was the first to have directed attention to this aspect of the radicals. He has suggested a system of Chinese telegraphy in clear language based on this principle, see his paper: HSINHANZYX (Phonetic Chinese) in 'The Chinese Social and Political Science Review', October-December, 1940, Peking, Vol. xxiv, No. 3, pp. 263-290A, and No. 4, pp. 453-455. The radicals, reduced to 95, are referred to by letters, or groups of letters, which are appended to the transcription of the word. *Shan*<sup>2</sup> 'cryptomeria', for instance, is transcribed *SHANm*, *c* expressing the first tone, and *m* being the letter corresponding to R. 75 (*muh*)

\*<sup>2</sup>Since the radical occupies, as a rule, one corner, this would be a literal application of the Confucian principle (Analects VII, 8) 'holding up one corner, and expecting the student to come back with the other three'. See A. WALEY, *The Analects of Confucius*, 1938, p. 124

only and to attempt to reproduce and read them out on seeing their numbers. Here are a few examples:

7, 74 ( <i>ellyueh</i> ) February	12, 74 ( <i>bayueh</i> ) August
24, 74 ( <i>shyryueh</i> ) October	24, 7, 74 ( <i>shyrell yueh</i> ) December
86, 159 ( <i>huooche</i> ) railway	42, 61 ( <i>shcaushin</i> ) cautious
186, 85 ( <i>shiangshoei</i> ) perfume	37, 145 ( <i>dahi</i> ) coat
30, 180 ( <i>koouin</i> ) pronunciation	169, 30 ( <i>menkooou</i> ) entrance
85, 64 ( <i>shoeishoou</i> ) sailor	146, 97 ( <i>shigna</i> ) water melon
173, 85 ( <i>yenshoei</i> ) rain water	167, 195 ( <i>jinyu</i> ) gold fish
201, 167 ( <i>hwangjin</i> ) gold	32, 180 ( <i>tuuin</i> ) local dialect
159, 169 ( <i>chemen</i> ) door of the car	64, 48 ( <i>shoougon</i> ) handicraft
42, 93 ( <i>sheaunio</i> ) calf	1, 210 ( <i>yihchyi</i> ) together
37, 182 ( <i>dahfeng</i> ) typhoon* <sup>1</sup>	46, 85 ( <i>shanshoei</i> ) landscape, scenery
37, 42 ( <i>dahsheau</i> ) size	70, 176 ( <i>fangmiann</i> ) aspect
42, 18, 39 ( <i>sheaudantz</i> ) pen- knife	64, 50 ( <i>shooujin</i> ) towel
38, 9 ( <i>neuren</i> ) woman	100, 9 ( <i>shengren</i> ) stranger
12, 69, 93, 130 ( <i>bajin niou- row</i> ) 8 lb. beef	123, 82 ( <i>yangmau</i> ) wool
	24, 69, 123, 130 ( <i>shyrjin yangrow</i> ) 10 lb. mutton

- 10 Most students find it helpful to use mnemonics\*<sup>2</sup> for remembering the number of the radicals. (See the explanation of the system here below, p. xxxviii). The student should bear in mind that the mnemonics are merely intended to assist him in the difficult task of establishing permanent associations between approximately 200 concepts and an equal number of figures, with which these concepts are quite accidentally connected. Gradually short-cuts will be made, going directly from the radical to the number and vice-versa. The mnemonics should, therefore, be regarded merely as crutches that can be dispensed with during later stages.

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the Chinese compound is, in fact, the etymon of 'typhoon' (in a southern pronunciation)

\*<sup>2</sup>They may often prefer mnemonics of their own to those included in the list. The author will be grateful for suggestions

11 As a further help for learning the radicals it is suggested to group them topically according to their meaning and, within the groups, to produce from memory either the character when shown the number, or the number when shown the character. Here are the numbers for three important groups\*1:—

- (a) Plants: 45, 75, 118, 119, 140, 179, 199, 200, 202;
- (b) Animals: 93, 94, 123, 141, 142, 152, 153, 154, 172, 187, 195, 196, 198, 205, 208, 212, 213;
- (c) Parts of the Human Body: 30, 61, 64, 82, 92, 107, 109, 128, 130, 135, 143, 157, 158, 176, 181, 185, 188, 190, 209.

## (ii) NOTES ON THE MNEMONICS

1 Ignore vowels and substitute figures\*2 for the consonants, according to the chart set out below. Note that the con-

\*1 Other groups are, for instance, Minerals and Metals, Elements, Colours, Weapons

\*2 The method of substituting letters for figures can be traced back to the seventeenth century (see, for instance, A. E. MIDDLETON, *'All about Mnemonics'*, London, 1885, p. 18, who reproduces the system published in 1684 by STANISLAUS MINK von WENUSHEIM, or WINCKELMANN, and H. HAJDU, *'Das mnemotechnische Schrifttum des Mittelalters'*, Vienna, 1936, pp. 133-134, who refers to PETRUS HERIGONUS (PIERRE HÉRIGONE), whose system was included in his *'Cursus Mathematici'* (*'Cours Mathématique, Arithmétique Pratique'* II, Chap. XVII, pp. 136, etc.), published 50 years earlier (1634) in Paris. The 'Number-Letter-Code' set out in the chart is only slightly modified from the one that the Dane CARL CHRISTIAN OTTO (1817-1873, see C. F. BRICKA, *'Danske Biografisk Lexikon'*, Vol. XII, 1898, p. 477) published 100 years ago under the name of CARL OTTO REVENTLOW in his *'Lehrbuch der Mnemotechnik'* (Stuttgart, 1843, pp. 122-124). A variation frequently found in modern English and American books on mnemotechnics differs in the substitutions for the figures 5-0. See, for instance, J. L. RODALE'S *'How to strengthen the memory'*, Emaus, 1937, p. 30, or J. L. ORTON, *'Memory Efficiency and how to obtain it'*, London, 1936, p. 64, where the code is given as follows: 1=d, 2=n, 3=m, 4=r, 5=l, 6=j, 7=k, 8=v, 9=p, 0=s. This system goes back to the American PLINY MILES, who taught and wrote contemporaneously with OTTO (see his *'Elements of Mnemotechny'*, 3rd. Engl. Edn., London, 1850, pp. 3-4, and MIDDLETON, *loc. cit.*, pp. 32, etc.

sonants which indicate figures have, moreover, been printed in heavy type in all the mnemonics given in *Part I*.

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE NUMBER-LETTER-CODE  
USED IN THE MNEMONICS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
t	n	m	q	s	b	f	h	g	z
d	x	w	r	sh	p	v	j	k	l
				c* <sup>1</sup>		ph	ch	c* <sup>3</sup>	
				ch* <sup>2</sup>			tch	ch* <sup>3</sup>	
				ss			dg	ck	
							gh		

- 2 Learn the substitutions of this chart by heart, availing yourself of the following mnemonic helps:—

The Figure 1

There is *one* downstroke in a t, and its voiced counterpart is d.

The Figure 2

There are *two* downstrokes in the letters n and x.

The Figure 3

There are *three* downstrokes in the written letters m and w.

The Figure 4

The letters q and r are the first two consonants in 'quarter'.

\*<sup>1</sup>If it is pronounced as s.

\*<sup>2</sup>If it is pronounced as sh

\*<sup>3</sup>If it is pronounced as k

### The Figure 5

A written *s* is reminiscent of the figure 5. Include the orthographic variants *ss* and *c*, and the related sound *sh* with its orthographic variant *ch*. (Note that *c* is also a substitute for 9, and *ch* for 8 and 9.)

### The Figure 6

The letter *b* looks almost like the figure 6, and the voiceless counterpart of *b* is *p*.

### The Figure 7

A crossed 7 evokes the shape of a crossed *f*, and the voiced counterpart of *f* is *v*. Include also *ph* as an orthographic variant of *f*.

### The Figure 8

Both the written letters *h* and *j* and the figure 8 have a loop. Include also *dg* as an orthographic variant, and *ch* as the voiceless counterpart of *j*, and furthermore *gh* as being similar to *ch*. (Note that *ch* is also a substitute for 5 and 9, according to its pronunciation.)

### The Figure 9

The written letter *g* is like the figure 9, and the voiceless counterpart of *g* is *k*. Include also *c*, *ck* and *ch* as orthographic variants of *k*. (Note that *c* is also a substitute for 5, and *ch* also a substitute for 5 and 8.)

### The Figure 0

The initial of *zero* is a *z*, it is the last figure to be remembered, add *z* as the last letter of the alphabet.

- 3 In order to get familiarised with this system, practise with it in various ways. Turn, for instance, the stations you daily pass on your way, into figures (e.g. Euston = 512), or invent mnemonics for phone-numbers, etc. Also dates of history, literature<sup>\*1</sup>, music, etc., can be memorised in that way though

---

<sup>\*1</sup>Shakespeare, born in 1564, *speare* = 564

this may seem more objectionable than associating by means of mnemotechnics, what is, in fact, merely accidentally connected with figures, as persons with 'phone- or house numbers, or— radicals with their numbers.

- 4 Note the following cases where the author has refrained from introducing mnemonics:—

- One* For the first six radicals that consist of one stroke only.
- Two* For the radicals 200–214 that appear all on the same page in the radical index of Western dictionaries.
- Three* For radicals 100, 123 and 125 where direct associations with the numbers appeared preferable.
- Four* For radicals 163 and 170, where the student has to concentrate in the first instance on their position (right or left) with regard to the phonetic.
- Five* For radicals 8, 14, 40 and 53 where the student has to concentrate in the first place on the different shape of these roofs.
- Six* For radical 9 as the most frequent radical, and for radical 10 as its variant.

#### (D) NOTES ON THE ANALYSIS

The student who has worked through the introduction will hardly find new facts in this section. But the author thought the inclusion of this section useful as a kind of recapitulation. In addition, this section is meant for the advanced student and for the teacher, who, while well acquainted with the facts included in the preceding introduction, may find the *Analysis*, and in particular the *formula*, rather bewildering. It is hoped that section D will prove a short cut to the *Analysis* for this type of reader.



(i) *Explanation of the Figures and Symbols  
used in the ANALYSIS*

A. FIGURES at the extreme left

1000<sub>0</sub> = Number under which the character is to be found in Chinese dictionaries arranged according to the 'Four Corner System'. (See below, Appendix IV)

*Example*  
3040<sub>4</sub> = an

B. Bracketed FIGURES at the extreme right

(II, 300) = Book (Roman Figure) and Number (Arabic Figure) of the Chinese character under which it occurs in '1200 Chinese Basic Characters'

*Example*  
(II, 91) = an (see '1200 Chinese Basic Characters', p. 95)

C. Bracketed FORMULÆ

I. ARABIC FIGURES = RADICALS

(40) *Heavy without Superior Figures* = The preceding Chinese character is a *Radical* (to be found under this number in Pt. I)

*Examples*  
ba<sup>1</sup> (12), see Pt. I, p. 4

(50<sup>2</sup>/...) *Heavy with Superior Figures* = The preceding Chinese character is to be found in the Radical Index under the *Radical* indicated by the *heavy* figure, within the *stroke-group* indicated by the superior figure. (The stroke group corresponds to the number of strokes necessary to complete the character)

ann<sup>3</sup> (72<sup>2</sup>/180)  
(Note that R. 180 has indeed 9 strokes and see the following example)

(.../70/...) *Ordinary without Superior Figures* = An element of the preceding Chinese character that is a radical, but *not* the Radical under which it is to be found in the Dictionary

ann<sup>3</sup> (72<sup>2</sup>/180)

## II. ROMAN FIGURES = PHONETICS

		Examples
VIII Ordinary without Romanisation	= A 'non-radical'* <sup>1</sup> Element, the stroke order of which will be found in Part II, at the <i>beginning</i> of the respective stroke-group	ban <sup>1</sup> (96 <sup>6</sup> /II/96), see Pt. II, p. 110
IX <i>duann</i> Ordinary with Romanisation in italics	= A 'non-radical'* <sup>1</sup> Element, in Part II placed alphabetically within its stroke-group	aw (85 <sup>13</sup> /XIII <i>aw</i> ), see Pt. II, p. 230 (Note that the superior figure in this and the following example is identical with the number of strokes of the phonetic)
X <i>gong</i> R Ordinary with Romanisation in italics, followed by R	= A 'non-radical'* <sup>1</sup> Element, consisting of radicals only, in Part II placed alphabetically within its stroke-group	chyong (116 <sup>10</sup> /X <i>gong</i> R), see Pt. II, p. 196
XI day Heavy with Romanisation	= A 'non-radical'* <sup>1</sup> Element, identical with the preceding Chinese character, in Part II placed alphabetically within its stroke-group. In the <i>formulae</i> , the number of the radical (with the number of strokes as superior figures) has been added, separated by two vertical strokes	day <sup>1</sup> (XI day    50 <sup>6</sup> ), see Pt. II, p. 206
XII deng R Heavy with Romanisation, followed by R	= A 'non-radical'* <sup>1</sup> Element, identical with the preceding Chinese character, that consists of radicals only. In Part II, placed alphabetically within its stroke-group. In the <i>formulae</i> , the number of the radical (with the number of strokes as superior figures) has been added, separated by two vertical strokes	deng <sup>1</sup> (XII deng R    105 <sup>1</sup> ), see Pt. II, p. 218

\*<sup>1</sup>See about this term, Introduction, p. xxvii

## III. SYMBOLS

		Examples
/ Slanted stroke	= Separating graphic units (to be written in order)	See above
Two vertical strokes	= Radical that is <i>not</i> a graphic unit of the character	See above
* Asterisk	= Denoting a word of rare occurrence	buh <sup>1</sup> (VIII * <i>poou</i> R/163 <sup>1</sup> )
R Capital R	= Denoting Phonetic as con- stituted by Radicals as graphic units	See above
x Small x	= Marking repetition of pre- ceding number of Radical	sen (75*/75x)

## (ii) NOTES ON THE FORMULA

- 1 The formula serves two main purposes:—
  - (a) It provides the student with directions for writing the character in the proper order of strokes;
  - (b) It resolves the character into graphic units and, in this way, helps the student also in merely recognising and remembering the character.
- 2 In addition, the formula indicates in each single case the radical and the stroke group under which the character can be found in dictionaries arranged according to the radical system, and in the radical index.
- 3 Furthermore, it assists the student in looking up the character in dictionaries arranged according to the number of strokes of the character. In this case, the student must add the number of strokes of the radical to the superior figure.
- 4 It should be particularly noted that the number of strokes indicated follows the *Chinese tradition*, which, as is sometimes indicated in the notes, is not always consistent with regard to certain phonetics\*<sup>1</sup>.
- 5 Students should, after a certain time, try to make up formulæ on their own *before* they turn to those given in the *Analysis*.

---

\*<sup>1</sup>See, e.g., p. 241, n. 1

FIRST PART

RADICALS

## ONE STROKE

- |       |   |        |                            |
|-------|---|--------|----------------------------|
| 1     | 一 | i      | 'one'                      |
| <hr/> |   |        |                            |
| 2     | 丨 | —*1    | 'vertical downstroke'      |
| <hr/> |   |        |                            |
| 3     | 丶 | *juu*2 | 'dot'                      |
| <hr/> |   |        |                            |
| 4     | 丿 | piee   | 'downstroke to the left'   |
| <hr/> |   |        |                            |
| 5     | 乚 | yii    | 'second of the 10 stems'*3 |
| <hr/> |   |        |                            |
| 6     | ㇏ | —      | 'downstroke with a hook'   |
| <hr/> |   |        |                            |

\*1The hyphen indicates that the Chinese *reading* of the radical is hardly worth remembering

\*2The asterisk indicates that the Chinese *reading* of the radical is rare


\*3See *Appendix I*, p. 376

## ONE STROKE

- 
- 1 一橫兒 *yihherngl*\*<sup>1</sup> 'a horizontal stroke'
- 
- 2 一豎兒 *yishull*\*<sup>1</sup> 'a vertical downstroke'
- 
- 3 一點兒 *yihdeal*\*<sup>1</sup> 'a dot'
- 
- 4 一撇兒 *yihpieel*\*<sup>1</sup> 'a downstroke to the left'
- 
- 5
- 
- 6 一鉤兒 *yihgoul*\*<sup>1</sup> 'a hook'
- 

\*<sup>1</sup>See Introduction, p xxix

## TWO STROKES


7  ell 'two' ¶Eve ('It is not good that the man should be alone...')


8  — (a roof) ¶cp. Radicals 14, 40, 53\*<sup>1</sup>

9  ren 'man' ¶ —\*<sup>2</sup>

a 

10  (variant of No. 9) ¶ —\*<sup>2</sup>

11  ruh 'to enter' ¶tide (comes in)

12  ba 'eight' ¶dine (at 8 o'clock)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also *Introduction*, p. xli

\*<sup>2</sup>About the omitted mnemonic, see *Introduction*, p. xli

## TWO STROKES

- 7 兩橫 *leangherng* 'two horizontal strokes'
- 
- 8 一點一橫 *yihdean, yihherng* 'a dot and a horizontal stroke'
- 
- 9 人字頭兒 *rentzyhtourl* 'top part of the man radical'
- 
- a 單立人兒 *danlihrel* 'single\*<sup>1</sup> standing man'
- 
- 10 一撇一拐 *yihpiee, yihgoai* 'a downstroke to the left and a turning stroke'
- 
- 11 入字頭兒 *ruhtzyhtourl* 'top part of the character *ruh*'
- 

12

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 60



13 冂 凵 \*jiong\*<sup>1</sup> 'border' 冂 demarcation

14 冂 冂 — (a roof) 冂 cp. Radicals 8, 40, 53; see p. 冂

15 冂 冂 bing\*<sup>2</sup> 'ice' 冂 (ice cold) douche

16 几 几 ji\*<sup>3</sup> 'table' 几 table

17 凵 凵 — 'receptacle' 凵 (for) tiffin

18 刀 刀 dau 'knife' 刀 (cutting the) dough

a 冂

\*<sup>1</sup>The word is now written 冂

\*<sup>2</sup>The usual character for bing is 冰

\*<sup>3</sup>Also read jii, then often used as abbreviation for 幾 'how many?; several'

13 三框拐兒 *sankuanqlengl* 'three-sided\*<sup>1</sup> frame'

14 壳寶蓋兒 *tubaogall* 'bald\*<sup>2</sup> treasure-cover'

15 兩點水兒 *leangdeanshoel* 'two\*<sup>3</sup> dots water'

16

17 山字底兒 *shantzyhdieel* 'bottom part of the  
'mountain' character'

18

a 則刀兒 *tzerdaul* 'the knife radical as occurring in the character *tzer*'

or: 立刀兒 or: *lihdaul* or: 'the standing knife'

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 31

\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. Radicals 40 and 116

\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. R. 85

19 力 𠂇 𠂈 lih 'strength' 𠂉 (tug)

20 𠂉 𠂊 𠂋 bau\*1 'wrapper' 𠂌 (enlace)

21 𠂍 𠂎 𠂏 \*bii 'ladle' 𠂐 ((held at its) end)

22 𠂑 𠂒 𠂓 — 'basket'\*2 𠂔 (anonymous donor)

23 𠂕 𠂖 𠂗 — 'box'\*2 𠂘 (name (of donor on the box))

24 𠂙 𠂚 𠂛 shyr 'ten' 𠂜 ((decimal system) normalization)

25 𠂝 𠂞 𠂟 buu 'to divine' 𠂠 (insight (into the future))

\*1 The usual character for *bau* is 包

\*2 Note that the second stroke of radicals 22 and 23 is written *after* the element enclosed; cp. radicals 31 and 144

---

19

---

20 包字頭兒 *bautzyhtourl* 'top part of the character  
*bau*'

---

---

21

---

22 立框兒 *lihkuangl* 'standing frame'

---

23 扁框兒 *beankuangl* 'flat frame'

---

---

24

---

---

25

---

26 𠂔 𠂔 一 'seal' 𠂔 (sheep getting sealed its) nape

26 𠂔 𠂔

27 𠂔 𠂔 \*haan 'slope' 𠂔 (inclination) unfair

28 𠂔 𠂔 sy\*<sup>1</sup> 'private; selfish' 𠂔 unhelpful

29 𠂔 𠂔 yow 'also, again' 𠂔 including

\*<sup>1</sup> The usual character for sy is 私

- 26 脚刀兒 *jeaudaul* 'the part in the character *jeau* that resembles the knife radical'  
 or: 硬耳朵 or: *yinq eeltou* 'the stiff\*<sup>1</sup> ear'

- 27 偏厦兒 *pianshall* 'the lateral part of the character *shah*'  
 or: 雁字頭兒 or: *yann'tzyhtourl* 'the top part of the character *yann*'\*<sup>2</sup>

- 28 三角兒 *sanjeaul* 'the triangle'

29

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 163

\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. R. 53

## THREE STROKES

30 口 丨 ㇇ 一 koou 'mouth' 𠵽mealy  
(-mouthed)

31 凵 丨 ㇇ 一 wei\*<sup>1</sup> 'enclosure' 𠵽wide (or):  
moat

32 土 一 丨 一 tuu 'earth' 𠵽mound

a 𠵽 一 丨 一

33 士 一 丨 一 shyh 'knight; scholar' 𠵽mumble

34 夂 ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ — 'to march' 𠵽march

35 夂 ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ —\*<sup>2</sup> 'to walk slowly' 𠵽Moslem

\*<sup>1</sup>The usual character for *wei* is 𠵽; note that the last stroke of this radical is written *after* the element enclosed; cp. radicals 22, 23 and 144

\*<sup>2</sup>In practice hardly ever distinguished from and originally identical with R. 34

## THREE STROKES

30

31 四框掬兒 *syhkuanqlengl* 'the four-sided\*<sup>1</sup> frame'

32 土堆兒 *tuuduel*\*<sup>2</sup> 'earth mound'

a 堤土兒 *tyituul* 'the earth radical as occurring in the character *tyi*'

33

34

35 夏字底兒 *shiahtzyhdieel* 'bottom part of the character *shiah*'

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 13\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. R. 108



36 夕 ㇰ shih 'evening' ㇰmap (out programme for next morning)

37 大 ㇰ dah 'great, big' ㇰwave

38 女 ㇰ neu 'woman' ㇰwitch or: amah

a 女 ㇰ

39 子 ㇰ tzyy\*1 'child' ㇰweak

a 子 ㇰ

40 宀 ㇰ — (a roof) ㇰcp. Radicals 8, 14, 53, see p. xli

41 寸 ㇰ tsuenn 'inch' ㇰquota

\*1 See also *Appendix I*, p. 377. Variant 39a occurs in literary style as a character: jye 'alone'

36

---

37

---

38

a 女字旁兒 *neutzyhparngl* 'the lateral *neu* character'

---

39

a 跨子兒 *kuahtzeel* 'the straddling *tzyy*'  
or: 子字旁兒 or: *tzyytzyhparngl* 'the lateral *tzyy* character'

---

40 寶蓋兒 *baogall* 'treasure cover (cover of the character *bao*)'\*1

---

41

---

\*1Cp. Radicals 114 and 116

42 小 丿 ㇀ sheau 'little, small' ㇀ quantity

43 尢 ㇀ ㇀ uang\*1 'lame' ㇀ arm

a 兀 ㇀ ㇀

44 尸 ㇀ ㇀ shy 'corpse' ㇀ requiem

45 屮 ㇀ ㇀ — 'sprout' ㇀ rice (or:) rose

46 山 ㇀ ㇀ shan 'mountain' ㇀ rope (mountaineering)

47 ㇀ ㇀ chuan\*2 'river' ㇀ river

a 川 ㇀ ㇀

\*1 The usual character for uang is 尢

\*2 Variant 47a is now the usual character for chuan

42

43

44 尸字頭兒 *shytzyhtourl* 'top part of the character  
*shy*'

45 撇山兒 *pieeshal* 'the mountain - radical\*<sup>1</sup>  
written with a downstroke  
to the left (instead of the  
vertical downstroke)'

or: 半草兒 or: *banntsaol* or:—  
'half the grass\*<sup>2</sup> radical'

46

47 三拐 *sangoai* 'three 'turns''

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. Radicals 46 and 58

\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. R. 140

48 工 一 一 一 gong 'work' ㄍrich (through work)

49 己 丿 一 乚 jii\*1 'self'\*2 ㄐrigorous (self control)

50 巾 丨 冂 丨 jin 'cloth' ㄐsilk

51 干 一 一 丨 gan 'shield' ㄐ(to protect the side)

52 幺 乚 乚 丨 \*iau 'small' ㄐsin

53 宀 丶 一 丨 — (a roof) ㄐcp. Radicals 8, 14, 40

\*1Distinguish from 巳 yii 'to cease' and 巳 syh '9-11 a.m.', which have the same number of strokes as jii and are both inserted under this Radical. In the *Analysis*, yii has therefore been noted as 49°. See also below, p. 34, n. 1, and *Appendix I*, pp. 376 and 377

\*2Cp. R. 132

---

48

---

49

---

50 巾字旁兒 *jintzyhparngl* 'the lateral *jin*\*<sup>1</sup> character'

---

51

---

52 團絲 *twansy* 'coiled\*<sup>2</sup> silk'

---

53 點雁兒 *deanyall* 'a dot (and the top part) of the character *yann*\*<sup>3</sup>'

---

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 167\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. R. 120\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. R. 27

54 又 ㄣ ㄣ —\*1 'to march' ㄣsore (feet)

55 𠂇 一 川 goong\*2 'hands folded' ㄣassistant

56 弋 一 乚 yih 'dart' ㄣspike

57 弓 ㄣ ㄣ gong 'bow' ㄣshaft

58 ㄣ ㄣ 一 — 'pig's snout' ㄣsigh

a ㄣ ㄣ 一

b ㄣ ㄣ 一

\*1Note that this radical is written *after* the non-radical element of the character; cp. R. 162

\*2The character now used for *goong* 'to fold the hands, to salute' is 拱

- 54 走 廷兒 *tzooutyngl* 'the walking\*<sup>1</sup> radical occurring in the character *tyng*'

- 55 草字底兒 *tsaotzyhdiel* 'the bottom part of the grass radical'\*<sup>2</sup>

56

57

- 58 橫山兒 *herngshal* 'the mountain radical lying on its side (horizontal)\*<sup>3</sup>

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 162

\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. R. 140

\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. Radicals 45 and 46



- 59 彡 彡 \*shan 'feather, hair'  
(Cp. Radicals 124, 82  
and 168) 彡 sea-gull

- 60 彳 彳 — 'step with the left foot' 彳 ball

FOUR STROKES

- 61 心 心 shin 'heart' 心 beat

a 忄 忄

b 小 小

- 62 戈 戈 ge 'lance' 戈 pointed

- 63 户 户 huh 'door' (Cp. also R. 169)  
户 bump (against the door)

- 64 手 手 shouu\*1 'hand' 手 bare (-handed)

a 扌 扌

\*1 Note that, owing to its similarity to variant 64a, Phonetic III tsair has been inserted under this radical and has, therefore, been given as 64° in the Analysis.

- 59 三撇兒 *sanpieel* 'three downstrokes to the left'

- 60 雙立人兒 *shuanglihrel* 'a pair of standing men' \*<sup>1</sup>

## FOUR STROKES

- 61 卧心兒 *wohshiel* 'lying heart'

- a 立心兒 *lihshiel* 'standing (vertical) heart'

- or 豎心兒 *or shuhshiel*

62

63

64

- a 提手兒 *tyishooul* 'the hand radical as occurring in the character *tyi*'

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 9a

65 支 - ㄗ ㄏ jy 'branch' ㄗ bush

66 攴 ㄗ ㄏ puu 'to beat' ㄗ papa

a 攴 ㄗ ㄏ

67 攴 ㄗ ㄏ wen 'line; literature' ㄗ baffling

68 斗 ㄗ ㄏ doou 'peck, bushel' ㄗ (of) beechwood

69 斤 ㄗ ㄏ jin 'axe, pound (catty)' ㄗ (pound-) packet

70 方 ㄗ ㄏ fang 'squared; cardinal point' ㄗ flying

65

66 缺支兒 *chiuejel*

'deficient R. 65 (on account of the difference in the top horizontal stroke)'

a 反支兒 *faanwel*

'Radical 67 reversed'

67

68

69

70

71 无 ㄨ ㄣˊ wu\*<sup>1</sup> 'not have' ㄟfaded (out)

a 无 ㄨ ㄣˊ

72 日 ㄖ ㄧˋ ryh 'sun' ㄟfan

a 日 ㄖ ㄧˋ

73 曰 ㄩ ㄛˋ lue\*<sup>2</sup> 'to say' ㄟfame

74 月 ㄩ ㄝˋ yueh\*<sup>3</sup> 'moon, month' ㄟfour (weeks)

75 木 ㄇ ㄨˋ muh 'tree, wood' ㄟfascine

76 欠 ㄑ ㄧㄢˋ chiann '(to pant;) to owe money, deficient' ㄟfeeble

\*<sup>1</sup>The usual character (in literary Chinese) is 無. The variant 71a is in reality \*jih 'to belch', and is phonetic in jih 'since'. This is, however, to be found under R. 71 as one of the very few characters entered under this radical. Cp. *Analysis* under jih<sup>7</sup>.

\*<sup>2</sup>Or yueh

\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. R. 130a

71

72

a 斜日兒 *shyerell* 'the slanted\*<sup>1</sup> sun radical'

73 扁日兒 *bean-iuel* 'the flat\*<sup>2</sup> character iue (yueh)

74 豎月 *shuhyueh* 'the erect\*<sup>3</sup> character yueh'

75 木字旁兒 *muhtzyhparngl* 'the lateral wood radical'

76

\*<sup>1</sup>On account of the bottom stroke. Cp. Radicals 96 and 109

\*<sup>2</sup>As opposed to R. 74

\*<sup>3</sup>As opposed to R. 73

77 止 1-1-1 jyy 'to stop' ㄚ(leave) off

78 歹 1-1-1 dae 'evil' ㄞfight (the evil)

a\*1 歹 1-1-1

79 受 1-1-1 shu 'to beat, kill' ㄞfaggot

80 毋 1-1-1 wu 'Don't!' ㄞhalt

81 比 1-1-1 bli 'to compare' ㄞ(creates) hatred

82 毛 1-1-1 mau 'hair'\*2 ㄞhang

83 氏 1-1-1 shyh 'family' (clan) ㄞhome

\*1For this variant the *Gwam Charngyong Tzyhhuey* prescribes the reading *eh*, which is in accordance with its ancient reading (*ngat*, according to Karlgren's *Analytic Dictionary*)

\*2Cp. Radicals 59 and 168

77

---

78

---

79

---

80

---

81

---

82

---

83

---



84 气 ㇰ ㇱ ㇲ chih\*<sup>1</sup> 'breath, steam, vapour' ㇳhornpipe

85 水 ㇴ ㇵ ㇶ shoei 'water' ㇷhose

a ㇸ ㇹ ㇺ

86 火 ㇻ ㇼ huoo 'fire' ㇽchop (on the fire)

a ㇾ ㇿ

b ㇿ ㇿ

87 爪 ㇿ ㇿ ㇿ jao 'claw' ㇿhoof

a ㇿ ㇿ ㇿ

\*<sup>1</sup>The usual character for *chih* is 氣

- 84 氣字頭兒 *chihtzyhtourl* 'the top part of the character *chih*'
- 

85

- a 三點水兒 *sandeanshoel* 'three\*<sup>1</sup> dots water'
- 

86

- a 火字旁兒 *huootzyhparngl* 'the lateral 'fire' radical'

- b 火點兒 *huoodeal* 'the fire dots'
- 

87

---

\*Cp. R. 15

88 父 ㇰ ㇰ ㇰ fuh 'father' ㇰ(exercising legal power) judge

89 爻 ㇰ ㇰ ㇰ — 'intertwine' ㇰhook

90 爿 ㇰ ㇰ ㇰ \*chyang 'bed' ㇰclinic

91 片 ㇰ ㇰ ㇰ piann 'strip, slip' ㇰcut

92 牙 ㇰ ㇰ ㇰ ya\*1 'tooth' ㇰcanine

93 牛 ㇰ ㇰ ㇰ niou 'ox, bull, cow' ㇰcow

a 𠂇 ㇰ ㇰ ㇰ

94 犬 ㇰ ㇰ ㇰ cheuan 'dog' ㇰcur

a 𠂇 ㇰ ㇰ ㇰ

\*1Cp. also Radical 211

88

89 雙乂字 *shuangchatzyh* 'the double 'crossing lines' character'

90 反片兒 *faanpiall* 'R. 91 reversed'

91

92

93

a 提牛兒 *tyinioul* 'the ox radical similar to the lateral hand radical in the character *tyi*'

94

a 犬猶兒 *cheuanyoul* 'the dog radical as occurring in the character *'you'* or:—

or: 反犬兒 or: *faancheual* 'the dog radical reversed'

## FIVE STROKES

- 95 玄 ㄣ 一 ㄥ 一 shyuan 'obscure, dark' ㄑ chaos
- 
- 96 玉 一 一 一 一 yuh\*<sup>1</sup> 'jade' ㄑ cup
- a 王 一 一 一 ✓
- 
- 97 瓜 ㄅ 一 ㄣ 一 gua 'melon' ㄑ gua fen (to carve up (territory) like a melon)
- 
- 98 瓦 ㄅ 一 ㄣ 一 woa 'tile' ㄑ kitchen
- 
- 99 甘 一 一 一 一 gan 'sweet' ㄑ cake
- 
- 100 生 ㄣ 一 一 一 sheng 'to live' ㄑ 100 (years) (Cp. R. 125)
- 

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that *yuh* 'jade' is distinguished by a dot from *wang* 'king'. As the latter word is to be found under the 'Jade Radical' in Chinese dictionaries, although it consists of four strokes only, it has been given as 96\* in the *Analysis*. Accordingly, when *wang* occurs as a graphic element, it is referred to by the figure 96, as if it were in fact R. 96. See also above, p. 18, n. 1 and below p. 44, n. 2

## FIVE STROKES

95

96

- a 斜玉兒 *shyeyuell* 'the slanted \*<sup>1</sup> jade-radical'  
 or: 斜玉旁兒 or: *shyeyuhparngl* 'the slanted lateral jade-radical'

97

98

99

100

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. Radicals 72 and 109

101 用 ㄩㄥˋ 一 yonq 'to use, use' ㄩˊtility

102 田 ㄊㄧㄢˊ 一 tyan 'field' ㄕㄩˊtoiling (in the fields)

103 疋 ㄆㄧˋ 一 pli 'piece of cloth' ㄕㄩˊdolman

a 疋 ㄆㄧˋ 一

104 疒 ㄆㄧˋ 一 'disease radical' ㄕㄩˊdelirium

105 𠂔 ㄆㄧˋ 一 'straddling feet' ㄕㄩˊAtlas

106 白 ㄅㄞˊ 一 bair 'white' ㄕㄩˊtulip

107 皮 ㄆㄧˊ 一 pyl 'skin' ㄕㄩˊ(save one's skin =) deliverance

101

102

103

a

104 病撇兒 *bingpieel* 'the-disease-radical-down-stroke-to-the-left'

or: 病字旁兒 or: *bingtzyhpangl* 'the lateral disease radical'

105 發字頭兒 *fatzyhtourl* 'the top part of the character fa'

106

107



108 皿 1711- miin 'vessel, dish' ㊦delightful

109 目 17-- muh 'eye' ㊦delicate

a 目 17--

b 四 1711-

110 矛 1711/ mau 'lance' ㊦deadly (weapon)

111 矢 1711- shyi 'arrow' ㊦tattoo (with an arrow)

112 石 1711- shyr 'stone' ㊦Titans (fighting the gods with rocks)

108 血堆兒 *shuehduel*'the bottom part ('heap'\*<sup>1</sup>)  
of the blood\*<sup>2</sup> radical'or: 四字盆兒 or: *miintzyhparl*or:—  
'the character *miin* mean-  
ing vessel'

109

a 斜目旁兒 *shyemuhparngl*'the slanted\*<sup>3</sup> lateral eye  
radical'

110

111

112

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 32\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. R. 143\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. Radicals 72 and 96

113 示 一 一 一 一 shyh 'to show'; radical for religious terms 示 (totemism)

a\*1 示 一 一 一

114 阝 一 一 一 一 'track' 阝 (to track)

115 禾 一 一 一 her 'grain' 禾 ((oats) Titus (Oates))

116 宀 一 一 一 shiuen 'cave' 宀 (too deep)

117 立 一 一 一 lih 'to stand' 立 (dead frozen (after standing))

\*1Cp. R. 145a

113a 一不旁兒 *i-buh-parngl* 'the lateral consisting of  
*i* 'one' and *buh* 'not'  
 or:—

or: 示補旁兒 or: *shyh-buu-parngl* 'the lateral radical *shyh*  
 resembling the lateral  
 'dress radical' as occurring  
 in the character *buu*'\*<sup>1</sup>

114 离字底兒 *yeutzyhdiel* 'the bottom part of the  
 character *Yeu*' (Yü)

115 禾木旁兒 *hermuhparngl* 'the lateral grain radical  
 resembling the tree radical'

116 穴寶蓋兒 *shiuehbaogall* 'the cave treasure cover'\*<sup>2</sup>

117

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 145a

\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. Radicals 14 and 40

## SIX STROKES

118 竹 𦰩 jwu 'bamboo' 𦰪 (bamboosed to) death

a 𦰫 𦰬

b 𦰭 𦰮

119 米 𥽿 mii 'rice' 𥽾 (given as a) dedication

120 糸 𦉳 sy\*<sup>1</sup> 'silk'\*<sup>2</sup> 𦉴 taxless (in China)

a 𦉵 𦉶

121 缶 𦰨 foou 'earthenware' 𦰩 tinted

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. Radicals 52 and 42

\*<sup>2</sup>The usual character for sy is 絲

## SIX STROKES

118

a)  
b)竹字頭兒 *jwutzzyhtourl*'the top part of the  
bamboo radical'

119

120

a

絞絲兒

*jeausel*

'the 'winding' silk'

121

122 网 ㇀㇀㇀㇀ woang\*<sup>1</sup> 'net' ㇀tennis

a 四 ㇀㇀一

b 𠂇 ㇀㇀一

c 𠂇 ㇀㇀

d 𠂇 ㇀㇀

123 羊 ㇀㇀㇀㇀ yang 'sheep' ㇀((to count) 1, 2, 3 (sheep, to get to sleep)

a 𦍋 ㇀㇀㇀㇀

124 羽 ㇀㇀㇀ yeu 'wing' (Cp. R 59) ㇀(wings of a song) tenor

125 老 𠂇𠂇 𠂇𠂇 lao 'old'\*<sup>2</sup> 125 (years) (Cp. R 100)

a 𠂇𠂇 𠂇𠂇

\*<sup>1</sup>The usual character for *woang* is 網

\*<sup>2</sup>Note that, owing to a literary meaning 'old', *kao* 'to test' has been inserted under this radical. On account of the identical number of strokes, it has been given as 125° in the Analysis

122

a 方網兒 *fangwoangl*'the squared net radical'  
or:—or: 扁四 or: *beansyh*'the flat character *syh* (4)'

123

124

125

a 老字頭兒 *laotzyhtourl*'the top part of the  
character *lao*'



- \*<sup>1</sup>Literary particle indicating concomitant action or state of things  
 \*<sup>2</sup>Cp. R. 58b and R. 171. \*<sup>3</sup>The usual word for the 'writing brush' is *bii* 筆  
 \*<sup>4</sup>Cp. R. 49. The colloquial compound *tzyhjii* 'self' consists of Radicals 132

126

127

128

129

130

- a 肉月兒 rowyuell 'the (lateral) flesh radical  
resembling the moon<sup>\*1</sup>  
radical'
- or: 肉字旁兒 or: rowtzyhparngl 'the lateral flesh radical'

131

132

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 74

133 至 一ム土 iyh\*<sup>1</sup> 'arrive'  
 ¶(get home) to mummy

134 臼 ハフ二 jioW 'mortar'  
 ¶(to pound) tamarind

135 舌 一一口 sher 'tongue'  
 ¶(orator) Demosthenes

136 舛 タ二一 —\*<sup>2</sup> 'opposed'  
 ¶(opposed) temperament

137 舟 一J一 jou 'ship' ¶tow vessel

138 艮 一一人 genn 'obstinate' ¶too much

139 色 一々一 seh 'colour' ¶demagogue

140 艸 一J一 tsao\*<sup>3</sup> 'grass' ¶Tyrol

a 艸 一J一

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. Radicals 28 and 32

\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. Radical 36

\*<sup>3</sup>The usual character for *tsao* 'grass' is 草

133

---

134

---

135

---

136

---

137

---

138

---

139

---

140

a 艸(字)頭兒 *tsao(tzyh)touŋ* 'the top part of the grass \*<sup>1</sup>  
radical'

---

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 45

141 虎 1-フ-レ \*hu\*<sup>1</sup> 'tiger' 𪔐dreadful

142 虫 1-フ-1-1 chorng\*<sup>2</sup> 'reptile, insect' 𪔐tarantula

143 血 1-フ 血 shiueh\*<sup>3</sup> 'blood' 𪔐draw (blood)

144 行 1-フ shyng\*<sup>4</sup> 'to go' 𪔐tarry

145 衣 1-フ 衣 i\*<sup>5</sup> 'clothes' 𪔐dress

a\*<sup>6</sup> 衣 1-フ

b 衣 1-フ

\*<sup>1</sup>The ordinary word for tiger is *huu* 虎

\*<sup>2</sup>The proper reading of this character is *hoi* 'reptile'. When read *chorng* it is an abbreviation for the common word for reptiles and insects *chorng* 蟲

\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. R. 108; the colloquial reading of R. 143 is *shiea*

\*<sup>4</sup>Note that the last three strokes of this radical are written *after* the enclosed element. (Cp. radicals 22, 23 and 31)

\*<sup>5</sup>Note that the phonetic is written between the top and bottom parts of the variant 145b (e.g. in *lii* 'inside')

\*<sup>6</sup>Cp. R. 113a

- 141 虎字頭兒 *huutzyhtourl* 'the top part of the tiger character'

142

143

144

145

- a 衣補(旁)兒 *ibuu(parng)l\** 'the lateral clothes radical as occurring in the character *buu*'  
 or: 衣字旁兒 or: *itzyhparngl* 'the lateral clothes radical'

\*Cp. R. 113a

- 146 西 - 西 一 一 一 一 shi\*<sup>1</sup> 'west' 西 (trip (to the West))

## SEVEN STROKES

- 147 見 見 一 一 一 一 一 一 jiann\*<sup>2</sup> 'to see' 見 (every little) trifle

- 148 角 角 一 一 一 一 一 一 jeau 'horn' 角 (attached to horns of cattle in night attack)

- 149 言 言 一 一 一 一 一 一 yan 'to speak' 言 (dragoman)

- 150 谷 谷 一 一 一 一 一 一 guu 'valley' 谷 (desolate)

- 151 豆 豆 一 一 一 一 一 一 dow 'bean' 豆 (distasteful)

- 152 豕 豕 一 一 一 一 一 一 shyv 'pig' 豕 (eating of pork resulting in) dysentery

\*<sup>1</sup>The real radical 146 is not shi 'west', but a character similar in form, shiah 'cover' 西. While this does not occur in actual texts, it is phonetic in XIII jea R. 賈

\*<sup>2</sup>Note that the character consists of R. 109 and R. 10

- 146 西字頭兒 *shitzyhtourl* 'top part of the character  
*shí*

## SEVEN STROKES

147

148

149

150

151

152



153 彡 ツン jyh\*<sup>1</sup> 'elk(?)' ㄎdismal

154 貝 目ハ or: 目ニフ bey 'cowry; radical for financial terms' ㄎ(money creating) disquiet

155 赤 土リハ chyh 'red' ㄎdissent

156 走 土一人 tzoou 'to walk, go away' ㄎdisappear

157 足 口一人 tzuu 'foot' ㄎdisfigured

a 足 口一ノ

158 身 身ニ or: 身ニ shen 'body' ㄎ((body and soul in) disharmony)

159 車 一曰一 che\*<sup>2</sup> 'carriage' ㄎ((escaping in a carriage in) disguise)

\*<sup>1</sup>The alternative pronunciation *jay* is not included in the *Gwain Charngyong Tzyhhuey*.

\*<sup>2</sup>In literary style this radical is read *jin*.

153

---

154

---

155

---

156

---

157

a 足路兒 *tzwulull*

'the foot radical as occurring in the character *luh*'

---

158

---

159

---

160 辛 立十 shin\*<sup>1</sup> 'bitter' 𠂔 tablet

161 辰 厂 一 人 chern '7-9 a.m.\*<sup>2</sup> 𠂔 teapot

162 走 𠂔 人 —\*<sup>3</sup> 'run fast and stop' 𠂔 too painful

a 之 𠂔

163 邑 𠂔 一 𠂔 yih\*<sup>4</sup> 'city' 𠂔 radical yih 'city' on the right\*<sup>5</sup> = hundred and sixty-three

a 𠂔 𠂔

164 酉 𠂔 𠂔 一 yeou\*<sup>6</sup> '5-7 p.m.\*<sup>2</sup> 𠂔 tea party

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. Radicals 117 and 24. See also *Appendix I*, p. 376

\*<sup>2</sup>See *Appendix I*, p. 377

\*<sup>3</sup>Note that this radical is written *after* the non-radical element of the character, cp. R. 54.

\*<sup>4</sup>Cp. R. 30 and Phonetic IV *ba*. \*<sup>5</sup>Cp. R. 170.

\*<sup>6</sup>Note that this and not R. 85 is the radical in *jeou* 'rice-wine'. See also author's 'Chinese Sentence Series' I, 10.

160

161

162

a 走之兒 *izouujel*'the radical for walking  
that looks like the character  
*jy*'

163

a 大耳朵 *daheeltou*'the big ear'\*<sup>1</sup>  
or:—or: 軟耳朵 or: *roaneeltou*'the soft\*<sup>2</sup> ear'

164

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 170\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. R. 26

165 采 ㄆㄞ 木 biann\*<sup>1</sup> 'to discern' ㄆㄞ autopsy

166 里 ㄌㄧ 日-一-一 lii 'mile' ㄌㄧ topple (after walking a mile)

EIGHT STROKES

167 金 ㄐㄧ 人-一-一-一 jin 'metal, gold' ㄐㄧ (gold making) too baffling

168 長 ㄔㄞ 一-一-一-一 charng 'long' ㄔㄞ (long tunnel) debouch

169 門 ㄇㄣ 一-一-一-一 men\*<sup>2</sup> 'door' ㄇㄣ (porter smoking) tobacco

170 阜 ㄈㄨ ㄆㄞ 十 fuh\*<sup>3</sup> 'mound' ㄈㄨ radical fuh  
'mound' on the left\*<sup>4</sup>  
(in Chinese tzuoo) =  
hundred and seventy

a ㄆ ㄆ ㄆ

\*<sup>1</sup>The usual character for *biann* is 辨

\*<sup>2</sup>Distinguish from R. 191. Cp. also R. 63

\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. Phonetic VI *duei* and R. 24

\*<sup>4</sup>Cp. R. 163

165

166

## EIGHT STROKES

167 大金旁兒 *dahjinparngl* 'the lateral large jin\*<sup>1</sup> character'

168

169

170

a 耳字旁兒 *eeltzyhparngl* 'the lateral ear radical'  
 or: 左耳朵 *izuooeelou* or: 'the left\*<sup>2</sup> ear'

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 50\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. R. 163

- 171 逮 ㇰ ㇱ ㇲ day\*<sup>1</sup> 'reach, until' ㇱ (until final)  
defeat

- 172 隹 ㇰ ㇱ ㇲ juei\*<sup>2</sup> '(short-tailed) bird'  
ㇱ (presaging) typhoon

- 173 雨 ㇰ ㇱ ㇲ yeu 'rain' ㇱ too few

a 雨 ㇰ ㇱ ㇲ

- 174 青 ㇰ ㇱ ㇲ ching 'green, blue, black'  
ㇱ (still green) too fresh

- 175 非 ㇰ ㇱ ㇲ fei 'not to be' ㇱ deficient

## NINE STROKES

- 176 面 ㇰ ㇱ ㇲ miann 'face' ㇱ too vapid

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 58b and R. 129

\*<sup>2</sup>Distinguish from juh 'to stay'. Cp. also R. 196

171

---

172

---

173

a 雨字頭兒 *yeutzyhtourl*

'the top part of the rain radical'

---

174

---

175

---

NINE STROKES

---

176

---



- 177 革 一 丨 口 丨 ger 'raw leather' ¶(note the difference between radicals 177 and 178)

- 178 韋 丨 丨 口 丨 丨 wei 'tanned leather' ¶see R. 177

- 179 韭 韭 一 jeou\*1 'leek' ¶eat vegetables

- 180 音 立 日 in 'sound' ¶(fwin 'gospel'\*2) theology

- 181 頁 一 貝 or: 貝 yeh 'head; page' ¶(programme) theatre

- 182 風 几 虫 feng\*3 'wind' ¶(storm) thunder-storm

- 183 飛 匕 丨 匕 fei 'to fly' ¶(flying) Dutchman

\*1Note that this character could be described as consisting of radicals 175 and 1

\*2fwi 'luck' 福

\*3Note that this radical consist of Phonetic III fan and R. 142 ('wind' being referred to as the 'insect-bringer')

177

---

178

---

179

---

180

---

181

---

182

---

183

---

- 184 食 八、艮 shyr\*<sup>1</sup> 'to eat, food' 𠂇(hunger and) thirst

a 食 八、フ、一、レ

- 185 首 一、目 shoou 'head' 𠂇('off with his head!') duchess

- 186 香 禾 日 shiang\*<sup>2</sup> 'fragrance' 𠂇(perfume) too cheap

## TEN STROKES

- 187 馬 一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一 maa 'horse' 𠂇(horse) thief

- 188 骨 一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一 guu\*<sup>3</sup> 'bone' 𠂇thigh

a 骨 一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. R. 138

\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. Radicals 115 and 73

\*<sup>3</sup>Read *gou* in *gwutou* 'bone' 骨头

184

---

185

---

186

---

TEN STROKES

187

---

188

---



189

190 髮字頭兒 *faatzyhtourl*'the top part of the character *faa*'191 鬥門兒 *doromel*'the radical *dow* that resembles the radical *men*'\*1

192

193

194

\*1 Cp. R. 169

## ELEVEN STROKES

195 魚 '田... yu\*<sup>1</sup> 'fish' 𩺰 (troubling)  
digestion

196 鳥 '𠂔... neu 'bird'\*<sup>2</sup> 𪇐 dicky bird

197 鹵 '𠂔... luu 'salt' 𩺰 take flavour

198 鹿 广 𠂔 比 luh\*<sup>3</sup> 'stag, deer' 𩺰 dog chasing  
(deer)

199 麥 一 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 may\*<sup>4</sup> 'wheat' 𩺰 digging (for  
victory)

200 麻 广 林 ma\*<sup>5</sup> 'hemp'

## TWELVE STROKES

201 黄 一 𠂔 一 𠂔 一 𠂔 𠂔 hwang 'yellow'

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. Radicals 102 and 86b.

\*<sup>2</sup>See also Radical 172

\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. Radicals 53 and 81

\*<sup>4</sup>Cp. Phonetic VIII lai and R. 34

\*<sup>5</sup>Cp. Radicals 53 and 75

202 黍 禾ハノミ shuu\*<sup>1</sup> 'millet'

203 黒 一フー一... hei\*<sup>2</sup> 'black'

204 黹 一フ一ハノハ jyy 'to embroider'

## THIRTEEN STROKES

205 黽 一フ一ニニニニ miin 'toad, frog'

206 鼎 目フ一フ一ニ dling 'tripod'

207 鼓 十豆ノハ guu 'drum'

a 鼓 十豆皮

208 鼠 白ニニニ shuu 'mouse, rat'

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. Radicals 115 and 119

\*\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. Radicals 166 and 86b



## FOURTEEN STROKES

- 209 鼻 自 田 卂 byi\*<sup>1</sup> 'nose'

- 210 齊 一 刀 乚 川 卩 = chyí 'even; complete'

## FIFTEEN STROKES

- 211 齒 止 人 一 人 人 卩, chyý\*<sup>2</sup> 'tooth; age'

## SIXTEEN STROKES

- 212 龍 立 月 乚 一 卩 卩 long\*<sup>3</sup> 'dragon'

- 213 龜 乚 一 卩 卩 卩 卩 卩 gnei 'tortoise'

## SEVENTEEN STROKES

- 214 甬 八 一 卩 卩 卩 卩 卩 yueh '(pan-) pipe'

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. Radicals 132 and 102. See also *Introduction*, p. xx, n. 4

\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. R. 77, which is, in fact, phonetic. Cp. also Radical 92

\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. Radicals 117 and 130a

# RADICALS

## APPENDICES I-III

### APPENDIX I

*page*

A List of Basic Characters that consist of  
Radicals only . . . . . 72

### APPENDIX II

A List of Phonetics (Non-radical Elements)  
that consist of Radicals only . . . . . 91

### APPENDIX III

Specimen Page of a Dictionary, illustrating  
the importance of Radicals for listing homo-  
nyms and identifying compounds . . . . . 104

A LIST OF BASIC CHARACTERS  
THAT CONSIST  
OF RADICALS ONLY

RADICAL 1					
一	(1) i	(—)	什	(9 <sup>2</sup> /24) shyr	(I, 243)
三	(1 <sup>2</sup> /7) san	(—)	仙	(9 <sup>3</sup> /46) shian	(IV, 288)
去	(1 <sup>5</sup> [or 4 <sup>3</sup> ]/32/28) diou	(II, 272)	代	(9 <sup>2</sup> /56) day	(II, 220)
RADICAL 7					
二	(7) ell	(—)	件	(9 <sup>4</sup> /93) jiann	(II, 280)
RADICAL 9					
人	(9) ren	(I, 17)	伯	(9 <sup>5</sup> /106) bor	(IV, 261)
			依	(9 <sup>6</sup> /145) i	(I, 204)
			保	(9 <sup>7</sup> /30/75) bao	(I, 73)
			信	(9 <sup>7</sup> /149) shinn	(I, 43)

俗 (9<sup>7</sup>/150) *szuu* (IV, 16)促 (9<sup>7</sup>/157) *tsuh* (II, 218)倒 (9<sup>8</sup>/133/18) *dao* (I, 275)們 (9<sup>8</sup>/169) *men* (I, 278)偉 (9<sup>9</sup>/178) *woei* (IV, 69)

## RADICAL 11

入 (11) *ruh* (I, 24)

## RADICAL 12

八 (12) *ba* (—)六 (8/12<sup>3</sup>) *liow* (—)

## RADICAL 18

刀 (18) *dau* (IV, 240)列 (78/18<sup>4</sup>) *lieh* (I, 178)別 (30/18[or 19]/18<sup>5</sup>)  
*bye* (II, 289)利 (115/18<sup>8</sup>) *lih* (I, 127)初 (145/18<sup>5</sup>) *chu* (III, 202)到 (133/18<sup>6</sup>) *dao* (I, 145)

## RADICAL 19

力 (19) *lih* (I, 211)

## RADICAL 22

匠 (22<sup>4</sup>/69) *jiang* (II, 78)

## RADICAL 23

匹 (23<sup>2</sup>/12) *pi* (III, 148)

## RADICAL 24

十 (24) *shyr* (—)千 (4/24<sup>1</sup>) *chian* (I, 35)協 (24<sup>2</sup>/19/19x)  
*shye* (IV, 70)

## RADICAL 26

卻 (150/26<sup>7</sup>[or 163<sup>7</sup>])  
chiueh (II, 93)

## RADICAL 27

厚 (27<sup>1</sup>/73/30) how (II, 157)

## RADICAL 28

叁 (28<sup>6</sup>/37/1/7) san (II, 173)

## RADICAL 29

又 (29) yow (I, 48)

## RADICAL 30

口 (30) koou (II, 135)

只 (30<sup>2</sup>/12) jyy (I, 98)

吐 (30<sup>3</sup>/32) tuh (IV, 230)

名 (36/30<sup>3</sup>) ming (I, 4)

吝 (67/30<sup>4</sup>) linn (III, 31)

吹 (30<sup>4</sup>/76) chuei (IV, 6)

和 (115/30<sup>5</sup>) her (I, 222)

品 (30<sup>6</sup>/30x) piin (III, 121)

唇 (161/30<sup>7</sup>[or 130<sup>7</sup>])  
chwen (IV, 143)

問 (169/30<sup>8</sup>) wenn (III, 1)

啡 (30<sup>9</sup>/175) fei (IV, 139)

嗎 (30<sup>10</sup>/187) ma  
(II, 187; III, 125)

器 (30<sup>12</sup>/30/94/30x)  
chih (I, 77)

## RADICAL 31

圍 (31<sup>3</sup>/178) wei (IV, 11)

## RADICAL 32

土 (32) tuu (III, 55)

坡 (32<sup>4</sup>/107) po (IV, 235)

塊 (32<sup>10</sup>/195) *kuay* (IV, 107)塵 (198/32<sup>11</sup>) *chern* (II, 40)墨 (203/32<sup>12</sup>) *moh* (III, 231)

## RADICAL 33

士 (33) *shyh* (III, 2)壹 (33<sup>2</sup>/14/151) *i* (II, 102)

## RADICAL 36

外 (36<sup>2</sup>/25) *way* (I, 189)夢 (140/122/14/36<sup>11</sup>)  
*menq* (IV, 14)

## RADICAL 37

大 (37) *dah* (I, 172)太 (37<sup>1</sup>/3) *tay* (II, 1)

## RADICAL 38

女 (38) *neu* (II, 324)好 (38<sup>2</sup>/39) *hao* (I, 36)妨 (38<sup>4</sup>/70) *farnq* (IV, 27)姓 (38<sup>5</sup>/100) *shing* (I, 7)媽 (38<sup>10</sup>/187) *mha* (II, 86)

## RADICAL 39

子 (39) *tz* (*tzzy*) (I, 12)字 (40/39<sup>2</sup>) *tzyh* (I, 20)孟 (39<sup>2</sup>/108) *menq* (II, 161)

## RADICAL 40

守 (40<sup>2</sup>/41) *shoou* (II, 51)宋 (40<sup>4</sup>/75) *song* (IV, 108)定 (40<sup>5</sup>/103) *dinq* (I, 80)室 (40<sup>6</sup>/133) *shyh* (III, 83)寬 (40<sup>12</sup>/140/147/3)  
*kuan* (IV, 160)

寶

(40<sup>17</sup>/96/121/154)  
bao (III, 251)

RADICAL 41

尋

(58/48/30[or 16]/41<sup>9</sup>)  
shyun (IV, 58)

RADICAL 42

小

(42) sheau (I, 173)

RADICAL 43

尤

(43<sup>1</sup>/3) you (IV, 197)

RADICAL 44

尿

(44<sup>4</sup>/85) niaw (IV, 166)

RADICAL 46

山

(46) shan (I, 300)

岸

(46<sup>2</sup>/27/51) ann (III, 305)

島

(46<sup>2</sup>/196) dao (IV, 66)

RADICAL 47

川

(47) chuan (III, 301)

RADICAL 48

工

(48) gong (I, 47)

RADICAL 49

己

(49) jii (I, 128)

已

(49<sup>0+1</sup>) yii (I, 134)

RADICAL 50

帳

(50<sup>2</sup>/168) jang (I, 45)

RADICAL 51

干

(51) gan (IV, 116)

RADICAL 53

康

(53<sup>2</sup>/171) kang (I, 71)\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 18, n. 1

## RADICAL 57

張 (57<sup>8</sup>/168) *jang* (II, 124)強 (57<sup>9</sup>/30/142)  
*chyang* (III, 302)

## RADICAL 60

彼 (60<sup>5</sup>/107) *bii* (II, 326)後 (60<sup>6</sup>/52/34) *how* (I, 170)律 (60<sup>6</sup>/129) *liuh* (III, 13)很 (60<sup>6</sup>/138) *heen* (I, 136)徒 (60<sup>7</sup>/156) *tau* (II, 171)得 (60<sup>8</sup>/72/1/41) *der* (I, 87)德 (60<sup>12</sup>/24/122/1/61)  
*der*\*1 (III, 120)徵 (60<sup>12</sup>/46/1[or 3]/96/66)  
*jeng* (IV, 81)微 (60<sup>14</sup>/46/1/120/66)  
*hwei* (III, 323)

## RADICAL 61

心 (61) *shin* (I, 213)性 (61<sup>5</sup>/100) *shing* (III, 16)思 (102/61<sup>5</sup>) *sy* (II, 79)怕 (61<sup>5</sup>/106) *pah* (II, 139)恥 (61<sup>6</sup>/128) *chyy* (II, 304)恨 (61<sup>6</sup>/138) *hen* (III, 226)惟 (61<sup>8</sup>/172) *wei* (IV, 115)情 (61<sup>8</sup>/174) *chyng* (I, 253)愛 (87/14/61<sup>9</sup>/34)  
*ay* (I, 248)憲 (40/96/122/61<sup>12</sup>)  
*shiann* (IV, 183)

## RADICAL 63

戶 (63) *huh* (I, 105)所 (63<sup>4</sup>/69) *suoo* (I, 280)

\*1Cp. XXII ring



房 (63<sup>1</sup>/70) *fang* (I, 102)

## RADICAL 64

手 (64) *shou* (III, 129)

技 (64<sup>1</sup>/65) *jih* (II, 68)

投 (64<sup>1</sup>/70) *tour* (IV, 254)

批 (64<sup>1</sup>/81) *pi* (IV, 75)

捌 (64<sup>2</sup>/30/18x) *ba* (II, 178)

推 (64<sup>3</sup>/172) *tuei* (III, 52)

排 (64<sup>3</sup>/175) *pair* (IV, 104)

摩 (200/64<sup>11</sup>) *mo* (III, 210)

## RADICAL 65

支 (65) *ji* (III, 37)

## RADICAL 66

改 (40/66<sup>3</sup>) *gae* (I, 287)

放 (70/66<sup>4</sup>) *fang* (I, 109)

## RADICAL 67

文 (67) *wen* (III, 173)

## RADICAL 68

料 (119/68<sup>4</sup>) *liaw* (II, 117)

## RADICAL 69

斤 (69) *jin* (II, 189)

## RADICAL 70

方 (70) *fang* (I, 93)

## RADICAL 72

日 (72) *ryh* (I, 142)

旦 (72<sup>1</sup>/1) *dann* (IV, 207)

明 (72<sup>4</sup>/74) *ming* (II, 84)

星 (72<sup>5</sup>/100) *shing* (IV, 302)

暗 (72<sup>9</sup>/180) *ann* (IV, 248)

## RADICAL 73

書 (129/73<sup>6</sup>) *shu* (I, 30)

## RADICAL 74

月 (74) *yueh* (I, 38)

## RADICAL 75

木 (75) *muh* (II, 225)

本 (75<sup>1</sup>/1) *been* (II, 11)

李 (75<sup>2</sup>/30) *lii* (III, 238)

村 (75<sup>3</sup>/41) *tsuen* (IV, 282)

杉 (75<sup>2</sup>/59) *shan* (III, 161)

林 (75<sup>4</sup>/75) *lin* (II, 169)

枉 (75<sup>4</sup>/96) *woang* (II, 47)

查 (75<sup>5</sup>/73/1) *char* (IV, 168)

拍 (75<sup>5</sup>/106) *bae* (IV, 297)

根 (75<sup>6</sup>/138) *gen* (II, 10)

梓 (75<sup>7</sup>/160) *tzzy* (III, 160)

森 (75<sup>8</sup>/75x) *sen* (III, 152)

橫 (75<sup>12</sup>/201) *herng* (IV, 130)

## RADICAL 76

欣 (69/76<sup>4</sup>) *shin* (II, 145)

## RADICAL 77

止 (77) *jyy* (IV, 245)

## RADICAL 78

死 (78<sup>2</sup>/21) *syy* (II, 227)

## RADICAL 81

比 (81) *bli* (III, 63)

RADICAL 82

毛 (82) mau (IV, 54)

毫 (8/30/14/82<sup>1</sup>)  
haur (IV, 127)

RADICAL 84

氣 (84<sup>2</sup>/119) chih (I, 108)

RADICAL 85

水 (85) shoei (II, 16)

江 (85<sup>3</sup>/48) jiang (III, 166)

汗 (85<sup>2</sup>/51) hann (I, 200)

没 (85<sup>4</sup>/79<sup>\*1</sup>) mei (I, 66)

波 (85<sup>5</sup>/107) bo (IV, 186)

洋 (85<sup>6</sup>/123) yang (I, 160)

淺 (85<sup>8</sup>/62x) chean (III, 174)

清 (85<sup>8</sup>/174) ching (I, 78)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also Phonetic IV moh R

漏 (85<sup>11</sup>/44/173)  
low (II, 259)

漁 (85<sup>11</sup>/195) yu (III, 150)

濟 (85<sup>14</sup>/210) jih (II, 242)

RADICAL 86

火 (86) huoo (II, 293)

灰 (27/86<sup>2</sup>) huei (II, 39)

災 (48/86<sup>2</sup>) tzai (IV, 92)

煩 (86<sup>3</sup>/181) farn (III, 246)

RADICAL 88

父 (88) fuh (I, 130)

RADICAL 91

片 (91) plann (II, 281)

RADICAL 92

牙 (92) ya (IV, 61)

## RADICAL 93

牛 (93) niou (III, 146)

牧 (93<sup>4</sup>/66) muh (III, 144)

## RADICAL 94

犯 (94<sup>2</sup>/26) fann (IV, 201)

狂 (94<sup>4</sup>/95) kwang (IV, 211)

獸 (30x/102/1/30/94<sup>15</sup>)  
sho<sup>u</sup> (II, 292)

獻 (141/193/94<sup>15</sup>)  
shiann (IV, 68)

## RADICAL 96

王 (96<sup>0\*1</sup>) wang (II, 125)

現 (96<sup>7</sup>/147) shiann (I, 132)

理 (96<sup>7</sup>/166) lii (II, 262)

## RADICAL 99

甘 (99) gan (III, 315)

甜 (135/99<sup>5</sup>) tyan (II, 286)

## RADICAL 100

生 (100) sheng (I, 84)

產 (67/27/100<sup>5</sup>)  
chaan (I, 296)

## RADICAL 101

用 (101) yonq (I, 283)

## RADICAL 102

田 (102) tyan (II, 87)

## RADICAL 103

疋 (103) pii (II, 149)

## RADICAL 104

疫 (104<sup>4</sup>/79) vih (III, 79)

疾 (104<sup>5</sup>/111) jyi (III, 38)

痘 (104<sup>7</sup>/151) do<sup>u</sup> (III, 194)

\*1 See p. 34, n. 1

## RADICAL 106

白 (106) bair (III, 74)

百 1/106<sup>1</sup>) baē (IV, 56)

## RADICAL 107

皮 (107) pyi (III, 243)

## RADICAL 109

目 (109) muh (II, 167)

看 (64/109<sup>4</sup>) kann (I, 15)

眼 (109<sup>8</sup>/138) yean (II, 133)

睛 (109<sup>8</sup>/174) jing (III, 89)

## RADICAL 111

短 (111<sup>7</sup>/151) doan (III, 185)

## RADICAL 112

石 (112) shyr (III, 157)

破 (112<sup>5</sup>/107) poh (IV, 283)

碼 (112<sup>10</sup>/187) maa (II, 180)

## RADICAL 113

社 (113<sup>3</sup>/32) sheh (II, 58)

## RADICAL 115

私 (115<sup>2</sup>/28) sy (I, 252)

科 (115<sup>4</sup>/68) ke (III, 53)

程 (115<sup>7</sup>/30/96)  
cherng (III, 176)

## RADICAL 116

空 (116<sup>3</sup>/48) kong (I, 234)

穿 (116<sup>4</sup>/92) chuan (IV, 273)

## RADICAL 117

立 (117) lih (I, 196)

## RADICAL 118

竹 (118) jwu (III, 163)

第 (118<sup>s</sup>/57/2/4) dih (I, 1)筆 (118<sup>s</sup>/129) bii (I, 174)筋 (118<sup>s</sup>/130/19) jin (IV, 33)算 (118<sup>s</sup>/109/55) suann (I, 22)範 (118<sup>s</sup>/159/26) fann (II, 166)

## RADICAL 119

米 (119) mii (III, 43)

精 (119<sup>s</sup>/174) jing (III, 66)

## RADICAL 120

紅 (120<sup>s</sup>/48) horng (IV, 7)紀 (120<sup>s</sup>/49) jih (IV, 22)紡 (120<sup>s</sup>/70) faang (III, 142)細 (120<sup>s</sup>/102) shih (I, 293)累 (102/120<sup>s</sup>) lei (III, 82)絲 (120<sup>s</sup>/120) sy (III, 47)絕 (120<sup>s</sup>/139) jyue (III, 288)綫 (120<sup>s</sup>/62x) shiann (II, 232)維 (120<sup>s</sup>/172) wei (II, 244)

## RADICAL 122

罪 (122<sup>s</sup>/175) tzuei (III, 222)

## RADICAL 123

羊 (123) yang (III, 147)

美 (123<sup>s</sup>/37) meei (I, 237)

## RADICAL 125

老 (125) lao (II, 85)

## RADICAL 126

而 (126) erl (IV, 38)

## RADICAL 128

耳 (128) eel (II, 134)

耶 (128<sup>3</sup>/163) ie (III, 233)

聖 (128<sup>7</sup>/30/96)  
sheng (IV, 30)

聞 (169/128<sup>8</sup>) wen (I, 186)

## RADICAL 129

肆 (168/129<sup>7</sup>) syh (II, 174)

## RADICAL 130

肉 (130) row (IV, 224)

肚 (130<sup>3</sup>/32) duh (IV, 219)

肝 (130<sup>3</sup>/51) gan (II, 138)

肯 (77/130<sup>4</sup>) keen (II, 114)

脣 (161/130<sup>7</sup>) chwen (IV, 143)

## RADICAL 131

卧 (131<sup>2</sup>/25) woh (II, 307)

## RADICAL 132

自 (132) tzyh (I, 195)

臭 (132<sup>4</sup>/94) chow (IV, 259)

## RADICAL 134

舊 (140/172/134<sup>12</sup>)  
jiow (III, 254)

## RADICAL 135

舌 (135) sher (II, 21)

## RADICAL 139

色 (139) seh (II, 312)

## RADICAL 140

菌

(140<sup>8</sup>/31/115)  
*jiun* (II, 41)

## RADICAL 142

蚊

(142<sup>4</sup>/67) *wen* (III, 91)

蛋

(103/142<sup>5</sup>) *dann* (IV, 2)

蟲

(142<sup>12</sup>/142x)  
*chorng* (IV, 178)

蠅

(142<sup>13</sup>/205) *ying* (III, 92)

## RADICAL 143

血

(143) *shlueh*  
(*shlee*) (II, 25)

## RADICAL 144

行

(144) *shyng*  
(*harn*) (I, 177)

衛

(144<sup>10</sup>/178) *wey* (II, 263)

## RADICAL 145

衣

(145) *i* (I, 88)

被

(145<sup>5</sup>/107) *bey* (IV, 95)

裏

(145<sup>7</sup>/166) *lii* (I, 233)

## RADICAL 146

西

(146) *shi* (II, 76)

## RADICAL 147

見

(147) *jiann* (I, 185)

視

(113/147<sup>3</sup>) *shyh* (III, 138)

親

(117/75/147<sup>9</sup>)  
*chin* (I, 131)

## RADICAL 148

角

(148) *jeau* (I, 162)

## RADICAL 149

計

(149<sup>2</sup>/24) *jih* (II, 192)

記

(149<sup>3</sup>/49) *jih* (I, 46)

設

(149<sup>4</sup>/79) *sheh* (III, 132)



詳 (149<sup>s</sup>/123) *shyang* (II, 278)

話 (149<sup>s</sup>/135) *huah* (II, 215)

誰 (149<sup>s</sup>/172) *shwei* (IV, 303)

請 (149<sup>s</sup>/174) *chiing* (I, 137)

RADICAL 151

五 (151) *dow* (III, 45)

豈 (46/151<sup>3</sup>) *chii* (III, 124)

RADICAL 154

貢 (48/154<sup>3</sup>) *gonq* (IV, 67)

買 (122/154<sup>s</sup>) *mae* (II, 141)

質 (60x/154<sup>s</sup>) *jyr* (IV, 205)

RADICAL 156

走 (156) *tzoou* (II, 291)

起 (156<sup>3</sup>/49) *chi* (I, 272)

趣 (156<sup>s</sup>/128/29) *chiuh* (IV, 180)

RADICAL 157

足 (157) *tzwu* (II, 123)

RADICAL 158

身 (158) *shen* (I, 68)

躲 (158<sup>s</sup>/16/73) *duoo* (II, 231)

RADICAL 159

車 (159) *che* (II, 294)

軟 (159<sup>4</sup>/76) *roan* (IV, 162)

RADICAL 160

辛 (160) *shin* (II, 121)

辨 (160<sup>s</sup>/19/160) *bann* (I, 216)

RADICAL 161

辰 (161) *chern* (IV, 306)

## RADICAL 162

近 (89/162<sup>4</sup>) *jinn* (II, 212)迫 (106/162<sup>5</sup>) *poh* (II, 62)退 (138/162<sup>6</sup>) *tuey* (II, 257)這 (149/162<sup>7</sup>) *jeh* (II, 63)連 (159/162<sup>7</sup>) *lian* (III, 81)進 (172/162<sup>8</sup>) *jinn* (I, 114)達 (32/123/162<sup>9</sup>)  
*dar* (III, 181; III, 261)違 (178/162<sup>9</sup>) *wei* (IV, 200)道 (185/162<sup>9</sup>) *daw* (I, 116)邊 (132/116/70/162<sup>15</sup>)  
*bian* (III, 198)

## RADICAL 163

卻 (150/163<sup>7</sup>[or 26<sup>7</sup>])  
*chiueh* (II, 93)

## RADICAL 164

酒 (85/164<sup>2</sup>) *jeou* (IV, 134)

## RADICAL 166

里 (166) *li* (II, 168)

## RADICAL 167

金 (167) *jin* (II, 182)針 (167<sup>2</sup>/24) *jen* (IV, 140)銀 (167<sup>4</sup>/138) *yu* (I, 266)

## RADICAL 168

長 (168) *charng*  
(*jaung*) (III, 186)

## RADICAL 169

門 (169) *men* (II, 252)

## RADICAL 170

防 (170<sup>1</sup>/70) *farnng* (I, 124)

限 (170<sup>6</sup>/138) *shiann* (I, 212)

隅 (170<sup>10</sup>/193) *ger* (III, 310)

## RADICAL 172

隻 (172<sup>2</sup>/29) *jy* (IV, 64)

集 (172<sup>4</sup>/75) *jyi* (IV, 82)

雖 (30/142/172<sup>9</sup>) *stwei* (II, 4)

雙 (172<sup>10</sup>/172/20) *shuang* (I, 267)

## RADICAL 173

雨 (173) *yeu* (II, 30)

雪 (173<sup>3</sup>/58) *sheue* (II, 251)

雷 (173<sup>5</sup>/102) *lei* (II, 221)

需 (173<sup>6</sup>/126) *shiu* (IV, 72)

霍 (173<sup>8</sup>/172) *huoh* (III, 73)

## RADICAL 174

青 (174) *ching* (III, 266)

## RADICAL 175

非 (175) *fei* (III, 86)

## RADICAL 176

面 (176) *miann* (III, 267)

## RADICAL 177

革 (177) *ger* (IV, 91)

## RADICAL 180

音 (180) *in* (II, 142)

## RADICAL 181

順 (47/181<sup>3</sup>) *shuenn* (II, 301)

項 (48/181<sup>3</sup>) *shiang* (I, 257)

須 (59/181<sup>3</sup>) *shiu* (I, 258)

頭 (131/181<sup>7</sup>) *tour* (II, 132)

類 (119/94[or 37] 181<sup>10</sup>)  
*ley* (III, 15)

## RADICAL 182

風 (182) *feng* (I, 235)

## RADICAL 183

飛 (183) *fei* (II, 298)

## RADICAL 184

食 (184) *shyr* (I, 74)

飲 (184<sup>4</sup>/76) *yiin* (III, 90)

## RADICAL 187

馬 (187) *maa* (IV, 216)

## RADICAL 188

骨 (188) *guu* (*gwu*) (II, 131)

## RADICAL 189

高 (189) *gau* (I, 149)

## RADICAL 194

鬼 (194) *goei* (IV, 138)

## RADICAL 195

魚 (195) *yu* (II, 15)

鮮 (195<sup>6</sup>/123) *shian* (I, 76)

## RADICAL 196

鳥 (196) *neau* (III, 17)

鳴 (30/196<sup>3</sup>) *ning* (IV, 179)

鴉 (92/196<sup>4</sup>) *ia* (IV, 136)

## RADICAL 199

麥 (199) *may* (III, 44)

## RADICAL 200

麻 (200) ma (III, 50)

麼 (200<sup>3</sup>/4/28) me (I, 215)

## RADICAL 201

黃 (201) hwang (III, 287)

## RADICAL 203

黑 (203) hel (IV, 292)

## RADICAL 208

鼠 (208) shuu (III, 78)

## RADICAL 209

鼻 (209) byl (II, 21)

## RADICAL 210

齊 (210) chyl (I, 179)

## RADICAL 211

齒 (211) chyy (IV, 278)

## RADICAL 212

龍 (212) long (III, 250)

A LIST OF PHONETICS  
(NON-RADICAL ELEMENTS)  
THAT CONSIST OF RADICALS ONLY

RADICAL 1	RADICAL 6
丁 (1 <sup>1</sup> /6) II <i>ding</i> (II, 104)	事 (1/30/58/6 <sup>7</sup> ) VIII <i>shyh</i> (I, 91)
上 (2/3/1 <sup>2</sup> ) III <i>shang</i> (I, 158)	RADICAL 7
下 (1 <sup>2</sup> /2/3) III <i>shiah</i> (I, 305)	云 (7 <sup>2</sup> /28) IV <i>yun</i> (—)
RADICAL 2	RADICAL 7
中 (30/2 <sup>2</sup> ) IV <i>jong</i> (I, 188)	亘 (1/73/1    7 <sup>4</sup> ) VI <i>shiuán</i> (—)
RADICAL 3	RADICAL 8
主 (3 <sup>4</sup> /96) V <i>juu</i> (I, 244)	亢 (8 <sup>2</sup> /16) IV <i>kanq</i> (—)
	去 (8 <sup>2</sup> /28) IV <i>tuh</i> (—)

京 (8<sup>8</sup>/30/42)  
VIII jing (III, 307)

亨 (8<sup>8</sup>/30/39)  
VIII sheang (—)

## RADICAL 9

化 (9<sup>2</sup>/21) IV huah (I, 301)

付 (9<sup>2</sup>/41) V fuh (I, 157)

今 (9<sup>2</sup>/59) V jeen (—)

位 (9<sup>5</sup>/117) VII wey (II, 59)

侯 (9<sup>1</sup>/48/111)  
IX hour (—)

候 (9<sup>5</sup>/2/48/111)  
X how (III, 116)

## RADICAL 10

元 (7/10<sup>2</sup>) IV yuan (I, 161)

兄 (30/10<sup>2</sup>) V shiong (III, 29)

充 (8/28/10<sup>4</sup>) VI chong (—)

兒 (134/10<sup>5</sup>)  
VIII erl (I, 143)

## RADICAL 11

內 (13/11<sup>2</sup>) IV ney (III, 175)

全 (9/96 || 11<sup>4</sup>)  
VI chyuan (II, 92)

## RADICAL 12

公 (12<sup>2</sup>/28) IV gong (I, 251)

## RADICAL 13

冒 (13<sup>1</sup>/7/109)  
IX maw (IV, 59)

## RADICAL 15

冬 (34/15<sup>2</sup>) V dong (IV, 280)

## RADICAL 16

凡 (16<sup>1</sup>/1[or 3])  
III farn (IV, 83)

## RADICAL 18

分 (12/18<sup>2</sup>) IV fen (I, 163)

刷 (44/50/18<sup>5</sup>)  
VIII shua (IV, 99)

則 (154/187) IX tzer (IV, 43)

## RADICAL 19

加 (193/30) V jia (IV, 23)

務 (110/34/193)  
XI wuh (I, 264)

勞 (80x/14/1913)  
XII lau (IV, 29)

## RADICAL 20

勻 (201/3) III shaur (—)

勻 (202/7) IV yun (—)

旬 (204/121) VIII taur (—)

## RADICAL 23

區 (233/30/30x)  
XI chiu (III, 300)

## RADICAL 24

車 (244/72/24)  
VIII No. 1 (—)

## RADICAL 25

占 (252/30) jan (—)

## RADICAL 26

却 (32/28/265)  
VII chieh (—)

## RADICAL 27

原 (273/106/42)  
X yuan (III, 184)

厭 (2712/73/130/94)  
XIV yam (—)

## RADICAL 28

去 (32/283) V chieh (I, 111)

參 (283/28x/12/59)  
XI tsan (IV, 198)

## RADICAL 29

𠂔 (18/293) IV \*moh (—)

𠂔 (58/14/295)  
VII \*chîn (—)

𠂔 (87/14/296)  
VIII show (I, 289)



取 (128/29<sup>6</sup>)  
VIII cheu (III, 241)

## RADICAL 30

可 (1/30<sup>2</sup>/6) V kse (I, 183)

告 (16/30<sup>2</sup>) V yann (—)

召 (18/30<sup>2</sup>) V jaw (—)

句 (20/30<sup>2</sup>) V iuh (—)

古 (24/30<sup>2</sup>) V guu (III, 65)

台 (28/30<sup>2</sup>) V tair (—)

向 (4/13/30<sup>2</sup>)  
VI shianq (II, 95)

同 (13/1/30<sup>2</sup>)  
VI torng (I, 53)

吉 (33/30<sup>2</sup>) VI jyi (III, 291)

各 (34/30<sup>2</sup>) VI geh (I, 190)

告 (4/32/30<sup>4</sup>)  
VII gaw (I, 192)

音 (117/30<sup>5</sup>)  
VIII \* poou (—)

員 (30<sup>7</sup>/154) X yuan (IV, 76)

畐 (30<sup>24</sup>/31/30)  
XI \* bii (—)

## RADICAL 31

四 (31<sup>2</sup>/10) V syh (—)

回 (31<sup>2</sup>/30) V hwei (II, 54)

因 (31<sup>3</sup>/37) VI in (III, 224)

困 (31<sup>4</sup>/75)  
VII kuenn (IV, 236)

固 (31<sup>5</sup>/24/30)  
VIII guh (II, 9)

## RADICAL 32

圭 (32<sup>2</sup>/32) VI guei (—)

坐 (9x/32<sup>4</sup>) VII tzuoh (—)

壺 (32<sup>5</sup>/12/32)  
VIII \* luh (—)

重 (146/32<sup>6</sup>) IX in (—)

堯 (32<sup>9</sup>/32x/1/10)  
XII yau (—)

## RADICAL 33

壬 (4/33<sup>1</sup>) IV ren (一)

壯 (90/33<sup>1</sup>) VII juang (II, 44)

## RADICAL 36

多 (36<sup>3</sup>/36) VI duo (I, 42)

## RADICAL 37

天 (1/37<sup>1</sup>) IV tian (I, 65)

奇 (37<sup>1</sup>/1/30/6) VIII chyí (I, 97)

## RADICAL 38

奴 (38<sup>2</sup>/29) V nu (III, 36)

如 (38<sup>3</sup>/30) VI ru (I, 295)

妥 (87/38<sup>4</sup>) VII tuoo (一)

嬰 (154x/38<sup>14</sup>) XVII ing (一)

## RADICAL 39

孝 (125/39<sup>1</sup>) VII shiao (IV, 112)

孫 (39<sup>1</sup>/4/120) X suen (一)

## RADICAL 40

安 (40<sup>3</sup>/38) VI an (II, 91)

完 (40<sup>1</sup>/12/10) VII wan (I, 40)

宛 (40<sup>5</sup>/36/26) VIII woan (一)

容 (40<sup>7</sup>/150) X rong (I, 284)

宗 (40<sup>5</sup>/113) VIII tzong (一)

家 (40<sup>1</sup>/152) X jia (I, 118)

寫 (40<sup>12</sup>/134/20/86) XV shiee (I, 31)

## RADICAL 41

寺 (32/41<sup>3</sup>) VI syh (一)

射 (158/41<sup>7</sup>) X sheh (一)

尉 (44/113/41<sup>8</sup>)  
XI toey (—)

將 (90/87/41<sup>8</sup>)  
XI jiang (—)

## RADICAL 42

少 (42<sup>1</sup>/4) IV shao (I, 263)

## RADICAL 44

尼 (44<sup>2</sup>/21) V ni (—)

屋 (44<sup>4</sup>/133) IX u (I, 103)

## RADICAL 46

雀 (46<sup>8</sup>/172) XI tsuei (—)

## RADICAL 47

至 (1/47<sup>4</sup>/48) VII jing (—)

## RADICAL 48

玊 (48<sup>2</sup>/16/3) VI \*goong (—)

差 (123/4/48<sup>8</sup>)  
X cha (IV, 106)

## RADICAL 50

市 (8/50<sup>2</sup>) V shyh (I, 232)

帛 (58/14/50<sup>5</sup>) VIII joou (—)

帛 (106/50<sup>5</sup>) VIII bor (—)

## RADICAL 53

庫 (53<sup>7</sup>/159) X kuh (III, 283)

廣 (53<sup>12</sup>/201) XV goang (—)

## RADICAL 54

建 (129/54<sup>4</sup>)  
IX jiann (I, 277)

## RADICAL 57

引 (57<sup>1</sup>/2) IV yin (III, 213)

弗 (57<sup>2</sup>/4/2) V fwa (—)

𠂔 (149/120x/57<sup>19</sup>)  
XXII uan (—)

御 (60<sup>4</sup>/121/26)  
XI yuh (—)

## RADICAL 61

- 志 (33/61<sup>2</sup>) VII *jyh* (IV, 24)  
 息 (132/61<sup>2</sup>) X *shyi* (II, 89)  
 意 (180/61<sup>2</sup>) XIII *yih* (I, 18)

## RADICAL 62

- 𦵏 (62<sup>1</sup>/62) VIII *jian* (—)

## RADICAL 64

- 折 (64<sup>4</sup>/69) VII *jer* (—)

## RADICAL 66

- 攸 (9/2/66<sup>2</sup>[or 34])  
                                 VII *you* (—)  
 故 (24/30/66<sup>2</sup>)  
                                 IX *guh* (III, 165)  
 敷 (106/70/66<sup>2</sup>)  
                                 XIII *\*ji* (—)  
 敬 (140/20/30/66<sup>2</sup>)  
                                 XIII *jing* (IV, 270)

## RADICAL 69

- 斥 (69<sup>1</sup>/3) V *chyh* (—)  
 斬 (150/69<sup>2</sup>) XI *jaan* (—)  
 新 (117/75/69<sup>2</sup>)  
                                 XIII *shin* (I, 34)

## RADICAL 72

- 早 (72<sup>2</sup>/24) VI *tzao* (I, 224)  
 旨 (21/72<sup>2</sup>) VI *jyy* (—)  
 旱 (72<sup>2</sup>/51) VII *hann* (—)  
 昌 (72<sup>4</sup>/73) VIII *chang* (—)  
 昆 (72<sup>4</sup>/81) VIII *kuen* (—)  
 昏 (83/72<sup>4</sup>) VIII *huen* (—)  
 昭 (72<sup>2</sup>/18/30) IX *jau* (—)  
 晉 (1/28x/1/72<sup>2</sup>)  
                                 X *jinn* (—)  
 景 (72<sup>2</sup>/8/30/42)  
                                 XII *jiing* (I, 236)

𣎵

(72<sup>10</sup>/52x/86)  
XIV shean (—)

## RADICAL 74

朝

(24/72/24/74<sup>8</sup>)  
XII jau (IV, 1)

## RADICAL 75

某

(99/75<sup>5</sup>) IX moon (—)

柔

(110/75<sup>5</sup>) IX rou (IV, 206)

桑

(29/29x/75<sup>4</sup>)  
X sang (III, 140)

楚

(75<sup>5</sup>/75/103)  
XIII chuu (I, 176)

樂

(106/52x/75<sup>11</sup>)  
XV leh (I, 57;  
II, 129)

## RADICAL 76

次

(7[or 15]/76<sup>2</sup>)  
VI tsyh (IV, 271)

欲

(150/76<sup>7</sup>) XI yuh (III, 51)

款

(33[or 21]/  
113[or 111]/76<sup>8</sup>)  
XII koan (I, 256)

## RADICAL 77

正

(1/77<sup>1</sup>) V jenq (I, 14)

此

(77<sup>2</sup>/21) VI tsyy (II, 327)

歷

(27/115x/77<sup>12</sup>)  
XVI lih (IV, 12)

## RADICAL 79

毀

(23/111/79<sup>7</sup>) XI yih (—)

毀

(134/48[or 32]/79<sup>8</sup>)  
XIII hoei (IV, 53)

## RADICAL 85

沙

(85<sup>4</sup>/42/4)  
VII sha (III, 280)

次

(85<sup>4</sup>/76) VII \*shyan (—)

活

(85<sup>8</sup>/135) IX hwo (I, 181)

淮

(85<sup>8</sup>/172)  
XI hwai (III, 24)

## RADICAL 86

炎

(86<sup>4</sup>/86) VIII yan (—)

RADICAL 102

男 (102<sup>2</sup>/19) VII nan (I, 140)

鬲 (1/30/102<sup>4</sup>) XI fow (—)

畜 (95/102<sup>3</sup>) X shiuh (—)

畫 (129/102<sup>7</sup>/1[or 17])  
XII huah (I, 175)

番 (165/102<sup>7</sup>)  
XII fan (IV, 232)

𩇛 (1/102<sup>3</sup>/1/102/1)  
XIII jiang (—)

RADICAL 105

發 (105<sup>7</sup>/57/79)  
XII fa (II, 83)

登 (105<sup>7</sup>/151)  
XII deng (III, 211)

RADICAL 106

皆 (81/106<sup>4</sup>) IX jie (II, 6)

皇 106<sup>4</sup>/96)  
IX huang (IV, 62)

RADICAL 108

𣎵 (73[or 31/9]/108<sup>10</sup>)  
X uen (—)

盧 (141/102/108<sup>11</sup>)  
XVI lu (III, 24)

RADICAL 109

相 (75/109<sup>4</sup>)  
IX shiang (III, 25)

RADICAL 111

知 (111<sup>3</sup>/30)  
VIII jy (I, 147)

RADICAL 113

票 (146/113<sup>5</sup>)  
XI piaw (II, 181)

禁 (75x/113<sup>5</sup>)  
XIII jinn (IV, 244)

RADICAL 115

秋 (115<sup>4</sup>/86)  
IX chiu (IV, 159)

穌 (195/115<sup>11</sup>)  
XVI su (III, 234)

## RADICAL 116

宅 (116<sup>1</sup>/5) VI ua (—)

## RADICAL 117

竟 (117<sup>6</sup>/73/10) XI jing (—)

章 (117<sup>6</sup>/73/24) XI jang (II, 206)

童 (117<sup>7</sup>/166) XII tong (IV, 172)

## RADICAL 119

𠂔 (119<sup>6</sup>/136) XII \*lin (—)

## RADICAL 120

糸 (4/120<sup>1</sup>) VII shih (—)

𦉳 (149/120<sup>18</sup>/120) XIX liuan (—)

## RADICAL 122

羅 (122<sup>14</sup>/120/172) XIX luo (II, 147)

## RADICAL 124

習 (124<sup>5</sup>/106) XI shyi (I, 228)

## RADICAL 125

者 (125<sup>4</sup>/73/3) IX jee (—)

## RADICAL 126

𡗗 (46/126<sup>3</sup>) IX duan (—)

## RADICAL 130

𠂔 (30/130<sup>3</sup>) VII \*iuan (—)

肖 (42/130<sup>3</sup>) VII shiaw (—)

胡 (24/30/130<sup>3</sup>) IX htu (—)

胃 (102/130<sup>3</sup>) IX wey (II, 136)

能 (28/130<sup>3</sup>/21x) X neng (I, 14)

## RADICAL 131

取 (131<sup>4</sup>/29) VIII jian (—)

## RADICAL 133

致 (133<sup>4</sup>/66) X *jyh* (IV, 89)臺 (33/30/14/133<sup>8</sup>)  
XIV *tair* (III, 311)

## RADICAL 134

𪛗 (87/134<sup>4</sup>)  
X \**yeau* (—)

## RADICAL 137

般 (137<sup>4</sup>/79) X *ban* (IV, 102)

## RADICAL 138

良 (3/138<sup>1</sup>) VII *liang* (I, 288)

## RADICAL 140

莫 (140<sup>7</sup>/72/37)  
XI *moh* (II, 158)𪛗 (140<sup>10</sup>/172/29)  
XIV *huoh* (—)

## RADICAL 142

蜀 (122/20/142<sup>7</sup>)  
XIII *shuu* (—)

## RADICAL 146

要 (146<sup>3</sup>/38) IX *yaw* (I, 62)

## RADICAL 148

解 (148<sup>8</sup>/18/93)  
XIII *jie* (II, 69)

## RADICAL 149

諸 (149<sup>3</sup>/125/72/3)  
XVI *ju* (—)

## RADICAL 152

𪛗 (141/152<sup>8</sup>) XIII *jiuh* (—)

## RADICAL 153

𪛗 (153<sup>8</sup>/138)  
XIII \**keen* (—)

## RADICAL 154

賈 (146/154<sup>8</sup>) XIII *jea* (—)賣 (33/122/154<sup>8</sup>)  
XV *may* (III, 119)



## RADICAL 158

躬 (158<sup>3</sup>/57) X gong (—)

## RADICAL 159

軍 (14/159<sup>3</sup>) IX jiun (I, 269)

## RADICAL 160

辟 (44/30/160<sup>3</sup>)  
XIF bih (—)

## RADICAL 161

辱 (161<sup>2</sup>/41) X ruu (II, 316)

## RADICAL 163

邦 (64/163<sup>3</sup>) VII bang (—)

## RADICAL 165

采 (87/75 || 165<sup>2</sup>)  
VIII tsae (—)

## RADICAL 166

量 (73/1/166<sup>3</sup>)  
XII liang (I, 81)

## RADICAL 169

間 (169<sup>4</sup>/72)  
XII jian (II, 43)

## RADICAL 170

隱 (170<sup>14</sup>/87/48/58/61)  
XVII yin (—)

## RADICAL 172

雇 (63/172<sup>4</sup>) XII guh (—)

雇 (53/9/172<sup>5</sup>)  
XIII ing (—)

雇 (140/30x/172<sup>10</sup>)  
XVIII guann (—)

## NOTES

---

Specimen Page of a Dictionary, illustrating the  
importance of Radicals for listing homonyms and  
identifying compounds

(Explanation of Figures and Symbols, see pp. 106 - 107)

(chiao <sup>4</sup> )		JIAW		jiau jyau jeau ← jiauw
① 叫	30 <sup>2</sup> to call, cause, let, ask, tell	6400 <sub>0</sub>	⑥ 較	▽159 <sup>6</sup> to compare → jeau 5004 <sub>1</sub>
2 教	66 <sup>7</sup> doctrine, religion, to teach (in cpds.) → jiau	4844 <sub>0</sub>	7 轎	△159 <sup>12</sup> sedan-chair ≡ diing 5202 <sub>1</sub>
③ 校	75 <sup>6</sup> to revise, collate → shiauw	4094 <sub>1</sub>	8 酵	▽164 <sup>7</sup> yeast 1464 <sub>1</sub>
4 窖	116 <sup>7</sup> cellar	3060 <sub>1</sub>	9 醺	△164 <sup>12</sup> Buddhistic offering 1063 <sub>1</sub>
⑤ 覺	147 <sup>12</sup> 'sleep' in shueyjiaw → jeau, jyue	7721 <sub>1</sub>	jiauwfu (sedan-) chair (†159/37) bearer jiauwgao proof-sheet (75/115) jiauwgux grasshopper (30/142) jiauwhaan to call out, shout (30/30) jiauwhuann to call out (also (30/30) of animals) jiauwhuey church (66/73)	
jiauwbeen	primer	(66/75)		
jiauwche	passenger-cart (†159/159)			
jiauwding	to revise	(75/149)		
jiauwduey	to correct proofs	(75/41)		

# RADICALS (Appendix III)

<i>jiawhwang</i>	Pope	(66/106)	<i>jiawshyh<sup>1</sup></i>	teacher	(66/33)
<i>jiawjenq</i>	to revise	(75/149)	<i>jiawshyh<sup>2</sup></i>	classroom	(66/40)
<i>jiawjuu</i>	founder of a religion	(66/3)	<i>jiawshyi</i>	teacher	(66/124)
<i>jiawkai men</i>	knock at the door	(30/169/169)	<i>jiawtarng</i>	church, temple, etc.	(66/32)
<i>jiawkeshu</i>	primer	(66/115/73)	<i>jiawtz<sup>1</sup></i>	whistle	(30)
<i>jiawliann</i>	to drill	(66/120)	<i>jiawtz<sup>2</sup></i>	cellar	(116)
<i>jiawliu</i>	male ass	(30/187)	<i>jiawtz<sup>3</sup></i>	sedan-chair	(+159)
<i>jiawluo</i>	male mule	(30/187)	<i>jiawyeou</i>	church-member	(66/29)
<i>jiawmay</i>	cry goods for sale	(30/154)	<i>jiawyuan</i>	teacher	(66/30)
<i>jiawmen</i>	Islam	(66/169)	<i>jiawyuh</i>	education (66/130); ~ <i>buh</i> ministry of education (~/163); ~ <i>jaang</i> minister of education (~/168); ~ <i>jijin</i> endowment funds (~/32/167); ~ <i>shyue</i> pedagogics (~/39)	
<i>jiaw men</i>	to knock at the door	(30/169)			
<i>jiawshow</i>	professor (66/64); ~ <i>faa</i> teaching method (~/85)				

(chieh<sup>1</sup>)

JIE

←jie  
jye  
jiec  
jieh

1 偕 9° together 2126<sub>2</sub>

9 莢 140° pods → *jya* 4443<sub>2</sub>

\*2 嗟 30<sup>10</sup> alas 6801<sub>1</sub>

⑩ 街 144° street 2122<sub>1</sub>  
 街 *daw*; *tyau*

3 堦 32° = *jie*<sup>12</sup> 4116<sub>1</sub>

⑪ 解 148° in *jie shooul* 2725<sub>2</sub>  
 → *jie*

4 接 64° to meet, receive, connect, continue 5004<sub>1</sub>

12 階 170° step, stairs, degree, class, rank 7126<sub>2</sub>

*Explanation of Figures and Symbols  
used in the preceding  
'Specimen Page of a Dictionary'*

## A. FIGURES

### I. FIGURES left of the CHARACTERS

- |                      |   |                             |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| ① <i>Encircled</i>   | = | Basic characters.           |
| 2 <i>Heavy</i>       | = | Other important characters. |
| 3 <i>Ordinary</i>    | = | Less important characters.  |
| *4 <i>Asterisked</i> | = | Literary characters.        |

### II. FIGURES right of the CHARACTERS

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 5 <i>Heavy without<br/>Superior Figures</i>           | = | Character is a <i>Radical</i> * <sup>1</sup> (heading, in the Radical Index of the Dictionary, the Section that bears its number).   |
| 6 <sup>7</sup> <i>Heavy with<br/>Superior Figures</i> | = | Character is to be found in the Radical Index under the <i>Radical</i> indicated by the <i>heavy</i> figure, within the <i>stroke-group</i> indicated by the <i>superior</i> figure. |
| ∇8 <sup>9</sup> <i>Heavy Figure with<br/>Triangle</i> | = | Note that there are <i>two or more characters</i> written with the same <i>Radical</i> in this entry.  |
| 1000. <i>Five Figures</i>                             | = | Number under which the character is to be found in Dictionaries arranged according to the ' <i>Four Corner System</i> '. (See below, <i>Appendix IV</i> ).                           |

\*<sup>1</sup> This case does not occur in the Specimen Page.

### III. Bracketed FIGURES after the COMPOUNDS

- (11/12) *Ordinary* = The *Elements* of the preceding Compound are explained in the main entries under the *Radicals* indicated by the figures in brackets.
- (13/14) *Heavy* = The *second Element* of the preceding Compound is a Radical.
- (†15/‡16) *Ordinary preceded by Obelisk or Double Obelisk* = The *Elements* of the preceding Compound are explained in the main-entries as the *second or third word* under the Radicals (the Radical numbers being preceded by triangles in the main-entries).

---

### B. SYMBOLS

- *Arrow*\*<sup>1</sup> = See the *Alternative Reading* of the preceding character.
- \* *Asterisk* = See A. Figures, I.
- † *Obelisk* = See A. Figures, III.
- ‡ *Double Obelisk* = See A. Figures, III.
- ¶ *Paragraph* = Note the *Classifier* used in connection with the preceding character.
- ~ *Tilde* = Substitute the preceding *main compound*.
- ~ *Long Tilde* = Substitute the *immediately preceding compound* (which is longer than the main compound).
- ▽ *Triangles* = See A. Figures, II.

\*<sup>1</sup>In addition, the arrow occurs in the column at the extreme right of each heading. There, it is placed by the side of the tone variant that is identical with the main-entry.

## NOTES

---

SECOND PART

PHONETICS  
(NON-RADICAL ELEMENTS)



TWO STROKES

1 十 一

2 丿 丶

3 ㄅ ㄅ

\*cheau 'breath, sigh'

4 七 一

chi 'seven'

5 丁 R (1<sup>1</sup>/6)

ding 'fourth of the 10 stems' (II, 104)

6 九 乚

jeou 'nine'

7 乚 乚

\*jiou 'hook'

8 了 丿

leau 'to complete; perfection particle' (I, 41)

9 乃 丩

nae 'then'

1\*<sup>1</sup>有 yeou (I, 67)

友 yeou (III, 263)

2班 ban (IV, 60)

3\*<sup>2</sup>巧 cheau (IV, 233)

4切 chieh (II, 159)

柒 chi (II, 177)

5\*<sup>3</sup>打 daa (I, 274)

訂 ding (III, 178)

6冗 jiou (II, 81)

染 raan (I, 126)

仇 chour (III, 225)

7收 shou (I, 144)

叫 jiauw (III, 34)

9躲 duoo (II, 231)

仍 reng (III, 54)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also IV \*gong, V buh and V yow\*<sup>2</sup>See also III yu and V haw\*<sup>3</sup>See also Appendix I, p. 376

THREE STROKES

1 才 一ノ

2 丰 一一

3 乞 一乙

*chii* 'to beg'

4 凡 R (16<sup>1</sup>/1 [or 3])

*farn* 'all'

(IV, 83)

5 丈 一八

*janq* '10 feet'

6 乇 一乙

\**jay* 'sprouting grass'

7 久 一八

*jeou* 'a long time'

(IV, 71)

8 上 R (2/3/1<sup>2</sup>)

*shanq* 'top'

(I, 158)

9 勺 R (20<sup>1</sup>/3)

*shaur* 'spoon'

1 在 *izay* (I, 133)

存 *tswoen* (I, 167)

2 舉 *jeu* (III, 113)

3 乾 *gan* (I, 120)

吃 *chy* (I, 197)

4\*1 汎 *fann* (III, 230)

佩 *pey* (IV, 256)

5 仗 *jäng* (IV, 246)

6 託 *tuó* (II, 200)

7 玖 *jeou* (II, 179)

9 的 *·de* (I, 16)

約 *iue* (II, 250)

\*1 See also VI \*goong

THREE STROKES

10 下 R (1<sup>2</sup>/2/3) shiah 'bottom; below' (I, 305)

11\*<sup>1</sup> 巳 7-ㄣ syh\*<sup>2</sup> '9-11 a.m.'

12 才 - ㄣ tsair 'then only' (I, 92)

13 亡 1-ㄣ wang 'to destroy; lost' (II, 8)

14 也 ㄣ yee 'also' (I, 21)

15\*<sup>3</sup> 于 - ㄣ yu 'in, at'

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. p. 18, n. 1

\*<sup>2</sup>See also Appendix I, p. 377

\*<sup>3</sup>As a single character generally written 于 (-ㄣ)

11 配 *pey* (IV, 42)15 污 *u* (II, 270)12 財 *tsair* (III, 35)材 *tsair* (III, 164)13 望 *wang* (I, 151)忙 *mang* (IV, 228)14 他 *tā* (II, 32)地 *dih* (II, 34)

## FOUR STROKES

1 开 一一川

2 𠂔 一一一

3 印 ㄣㄣ

arng 'high, majestic'

4 巴 ㄣㄣ

ba 'to hope, strive' (IV, 294)

5 不 ㄣㄣ

buh 'not' (I, 13)

6 反 ㄣㄣ

faan 'to turn over' (IV, 123)

7 分 R (12/18<sup>2</sup>)

fen 'to divide' (I, 163)

8 夫 一一八

fu 'man, husband' (III, 274)

9 𠂔 ㄣㄣ

\*fwu 'to govern'

1 型 see VI shyng

(6) 販 fann (IV, 77)

形 shyng (III, 122)

7 貧 pyn (II, 97)

2 印 yinn (IV, 86)

份 fenn (III, 179)

3 迎 yng (I, 291)

盆 pern (IV, 9)

4 把 baa (I, 154)

粉 feen (IV, 227)

爬 par (IV, 221)

8 規 guei (II, 245)

5 杯 bei (IV, 276)

替 tih (IV, 264)

6 飯 fann (I, 198)

9 報 baw (I, 3)

版 baan (II, 219)

服 frou (I, 89)



## FOUR STROKES

10 公 R (12<sup>2</sup>/28)      gong 'public'      (I, 251)

11 肱 ノー、      \*gong 'upper arm, elbow'

12 决 ヲー、      guay 'to divide, break off'

13 化 R (9<sup>2</sup>/21)      huah 'to change'      (I, 301)

14 互 ー、      huh 'mutual'      (II, 239)

15 夭 ー、      iau 'delicate'

16 介 ハ、      jieh 'boundary'      (III, 94)

17 今 ハ、      jin 'now'      (I, 302)

18 中 ー、      jong 'middle'      (I, 188)

10 松 *song* (III, 61)16 界 *jieh* (I, 191)訟 *song* (IV, 195)17\* 念 *niann* (I, 139)11 雄 *shyong* (IV, 209)含 *harn* (III, 284)12 快 *kuay* (I, 180)貪 *tan* (IV, 275)決 *jyue* (II, 110)缺 *chiue* (III, 182)13 貨 *huoh* (I, 281)花 *hua* (III, 33)15 笑 *shiatw* (IV, 52)\*<sup>1</sup>See also VIII in and *niann*

FOUR STROKES

- 19 之 ㄘ ㄣ ㄣ jy 'connective particle' (II, 258)
- 
- 20 及 ㄋ ㄣ ㄣ jyi 'to reach; and'
- 
- 21 亢 R (8<sup>2</sup>/16) kanq 'overbearing'
- 
- 22 孔 ㄎ ㄣ ㄣ koong 'hole; surname' (III, 229)
- 
- 23 𠂔 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ \*miann 'screen'
- 
- 24 𠂔 R (18/29<sup>2</sup>) \*moh 'to disappear'
- 
- 25 内 R (13/11<sup>2</sup>\*1) ney 'inside' (III, 175)
- 
- 26 壬 R (4/33<sup>1</sup>) ren \*<sup>2</sup> 'ninth of the 10 stems'
- 

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the written form has Radical 9 instead of R. 11: 𠂔

\*<sup>2</sup>See also Appendix I, p. 376

20 吸 *shi* (II, 20)

21 航 *harn* (IV, 57)

抗 *kan* (IV, 124)

22 吼 *hoou* (IV, 212)

23 虧 *miann* (IV, 225)

24 沒 *mei*\*1 (I, 66)

26 任 *renn* (I, 250)

\*1 Note that Radical 79 is often written instead of the phonetic

\*moh: 没

## FOUR STROKES

- 27 少 R (42<sup>1</sup>/4) shao 'a little; few' (I, 263)
- 
- 28 升 一 川 sheng 'to ascend, rise' (II, 36)
- 
- 29 天 R (1/37<sup>1</sup>) tian 'heaven; day' (I, 65)
- 
- 30 玄 R (8<sup>2</sup>/28) \*tuh 'new-born baby'
- 
- 31 屯 一 儿 twen 'garrison; village'
- 
- 32 勿 勺 丿 wuh 'do not!' (I, 156)
- 
- 33 午 一 一 一 wuu 'noon; 11 a.m.-1 p.m.'
- 
- 34 五 一 一 一 wuu 'five'
- 
- 35 引 R (57<sup>1</sup>/2) yiin 'to draw out; to lead' (III, 213)
-

27\*<sup>1</sup> 省 *sheeng* (I, 265)紗 *sha* (II, 146)妙 *miaw* (IV, 234)30\*<sup>2</sup> 育 *yuh* (II, 160)棄 *chih* (III, 118)31 頻 *duenn* (IV, 290)32 物 *wuh* (I, 75)忽 *hu* (IV, 65)33\*<sup>1</sup> 許 *sheu* (II, 120)34\*<sup>2</sup> 伍 *wuu* (II, 175)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also VII *sha*  
 \*\*See also VI *chong*

\*<sup>1</sup>See also Appendix I, p. 377  
 \*\*See also VII *wu*

FOUR STROKES

36 尹 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ yiin\*<sup>1</sup> 'to oversee' (III, 260)

37 予 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ yu 'I'; (read *yeu*) 'to give'

38 元 R (7/10<sup>2</sup>) yuan 'origin; dollar' (I, 161)

39 云 R (7<sup>2</sup>/28) yun 'to say'

40 勻 R (20<sup>2</sup>/7) yun 'equal'

\*<sup>1</sup>See also VII *jiun*

37 預 *yuh* (I, 123)

38 \*<sup>1</sup>玩 *wan* (III, 269)

\*<sup>1</sup>See VII *wan*

39 \*<sup>1/2</sup>雲 *yun* (II, 37)

藝 *yih* (III, 130)

40 均 *jiun* (II, 261)

\*<sup>1</sup>See VIII *in*



## FIVE STROKES

1 电 ㇏ーし

2 手 ーーーし

3 夫 ーーーハ

4 半 ーーーし

bann 'half'

(II, 103)

5 包 ㇏ーし

bau 'to wrap up'

6 北 ーーし

beei 'north'

(II, 213)

7 必 ーしハ

bih 'necessarily'

(I, 95)

8 丙 ーしハ

bling 'the 3rd of the 10 stems'

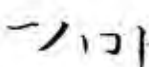
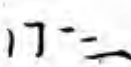
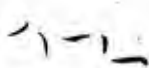
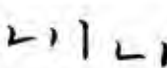

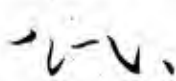
9 友 ーしハ

\*bor 'running dog'

1 電 *diann* (II, 214)8\*1 病 *bing* (I, 85)2 拜 *bay* (III, 96)9 髮 *faa* (IV, 277)3\*1 春 *chuen* (IV, 152)秦 *chyn* (IV, 154)4 判 *pann* (IV, 193)5 胞 *bau* (I, 54)跑 *pao* (II, 229)7 密 *mih* (II, 264)\*1See also IX *tzow*

\*1See also Appendix I, p. 376

FIVE STROKES

- |    |   |                        |           |
|----|---|------------------------|-----------|
| 10 | 布    | buh 'cloth'            | (II, 148) |
| 11 | 且    | chiee 'moreover'       | (IV, 26)  |
| 12 | 丘    | chiou 'hill'           |           |
| 13 | 去 R (32/28 <sup>3</sup> )   | chiuh 'to go'          | (I, III)  |
| 14 | 出    | chu 'to go (come) out' | (I, 110)  |
| 15 | 処    | *chuh 'place'          |           |
| 16 | 斥 R (69 <sup>1</sup> /3)  | chyh 'to expel'        |           |
| 17 | 氏  | dii 'foundation'       |           |
| 18 | 冬 R (34/15 <sup>3</sup> )   | dong 'winter'          | (IV, 280) |

11 姐 *jiee* (I, 219)15 處 *chuh* (p. 167, n. 1)組 *izuu* (II, 65)16 訴 *suh* (IV, 194)助 *juh* (II, 240)17 抵 *dii* (I, 260)祖 *izu* (II, 249)低 *di* (II, 60)阻 *izuu* (III, 111)底 *dii* (IV, 79)祖 *izuu* (IV, 90)18 終 *jong* (I, 153)12 兵 *bing* (IV, 215)13 蓋 *gay* (II, 73)法 *faa* (II, 94)

FIVE STROKES

19 尔 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ eel 'you'

20 乏 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ far 'weary' (III, 183)

21 付 R (9<sup>3</sup>/41) fuh 'to hand over' (I, 157)

22 弗 R (57<sup>2</sup>/4/2) fwu 'not'

23 古 R (24/30<sup>2</sup>) guu 'ancient' (III, 65)

24 号 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ \*haw 'name'

25 乎 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ hwu 'interrogative particle; in, at'

26 央 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ iang 'centre' (IV, 120)

27 乍 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ jah 'sudden'

19* 你 <i>nii</i> (I, 146)	24 號 <i>haw</i> (II, 205)
21 府 <i>fuu</i> (III, 317)	25 呼 <i>hu</i> (IV, 13)
腐 <i>fuu</i> (IV, 226)	26 英 <i>ing</i> (II, 71)
22 佛 <i>for</i> (III, 97)	27 昨 <i>tzuoh</i> (I, 49)
費 <i>fey</i> (III, 100)	怎 <i>tzeen</i> (I, 245)
23*2 苦 <i>kuu</i> (I, 23)	
居 <i>jiu</i> (IV, 84)	
姑 <i>gu</i> (IV, 266)	

\*1 See also *baos* and p. 262, n. 1

\*2 See also VIII *guh*, IX *guh*, IX *hau*

## FIVE STROKES

- 28 占 R (25<sup>3</sup>/30) jan 'to divine'
- 
- 29 召 R (18/30<sup>2</sup>) jaw 'to summon'
- 
- 30 甲 一 一 一 一 jea \*<sup>1</sup> 'the 1st of the 10 stems'
- 

- 31 今 R (9<sup>3</sup>/59) jeen 'bushy hair'
- 
- 32 正 R (1/77<sup>1</sup>) jenq 'straight, correct' (I, 169)
- 

- 33 加 R (19<sup>3</sup>/30) jia 'to add' (IV, 23)
- 

- 34 句 R (20/30<sup>2</sup>) jiuh 'sentence'
- 

- 35 巨 一 一 一 jiuh 'great'
- 

\*<sup>1</sup>See also Appendix I, p. 376

28 店 *diann* (II, 186)貼 *tie* (II, 282)點 *dean*<sup>\*1</sup> (III, 21)佔 *jann* (IV, 41)沾 *jan* (IV, 142)29<sup>\*2</sup> 紹 *shaw* (III, 167)30 押 *ia* (II, 256)31 疹 *jeen* (III, 77)32 整 *jeeng* (I, 64)政 *ienq*<sup>\*3</sup> (II, 196)症 *jenq* (III, 195)征 *jeng* (IV, 147)33 架 *jiah* (II, 130)駕 *jiah* (IV, 285)34 够 *gow*<sup>\*4</sup> (III, 170)35 拒 *jiuh* (IV, 132)

<sup>\*1</sup>Note that the 'four dots' are written last and, in the written form, distributed over the whole width of the character

<sup>\*2</sup>See also IX *jau*

<sup>\*3</sup>Note that in this form the phonetic is counted as having 'four strokes' only

<sup>\*4</sup>See also XIII *jing*



## FIVE STROKES

36 主 R (3<sup>4</sup>/96) juu 'master' (I, 244)

37 可 R (1/30<sup>2</sup>/6) kee 'can, may' (I, 183)

38 令 人 心 令 linq 'order; to cause' (III, 59)

39 卯 卯 mao '5-7 a.m.'

40 民 民 min 'people' (I, 26)

41 母 母 muu 'mother' (I, 218)

42 尼 R (44<sup>2</sup>/21) ni in *nigu* 'nun'

43 奴 R (38<sup>2</sup>/29) nu 'slave' (III, 36)

44 平 平 pyng 'even' (I, 25)

36 住 juh (I, 10)

注 juh (II, 269)

往 woang (I, 122)

37\*<sup>1</sup> 河 her (I, 299)

何 her (III, 69)

38 領 liing (IV, 47)

零 ling (II, 208)

39\*<sup>1</sup> 柳 leou (III, 265)

40 眠 mian (IV, 158)

41\*<sup>2</sup>

42 呢 ni (II, 152)

43 努 nuu (I, 303)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also VIII chyí, X ge (No. 24a, p. 200)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also Appendix I, p. 377

\*<sup>2</sup>See also VII meeí; IX dwou

## FIVE STROKES

- 
- 45 申 17-1 shen '3-5 p.m.'
- 
- 46 兄 R (30/10<sup>3</sup>) shiong 'elder brother' (III, 29)
- 
- 47 失 2-1-1 shy 'to lose' (II, 322)
- 
- 48 市 R (8/50<sup>3</sup>) shyh 'market' (I, 232)
- 
- 49 世 1-1-2 shyh 'generation' (II, 14)
- 
- 50 司 17-1 sy 'to control' (II, 217)
- 
- 51 四 R (31<sup>2</sup>/10) syh 'four'
- 
- 52 台 R (28/30<sup>3</sup>) tair 'terrace; to carry'
- 
- 53 册 11-1 tseh 'volume' (I, 155)
-

45 \*<sup>1</sup>神 *shern* (III, 95)

52 治 *jyh* (I, 304)

46 \*<sup>2</sup>祝 *juh* (I, 279)

始 *shyy* (I, 152)

48 肺 *fey*\*<sup>3</sup> (I, 232)

49 \*<sup>4</sup>棄 *chih*\*<sup>5</sup> (III, 118)

泄 *shieh* (IV, 105)

51 \*<sup>6</sup>

\*<sup>1</sup>See also Appendix I, p. 377

\*<sup>2</sup>See also XX *jing*

\*<sup>3</sup>The real phonetic is *boh* 'abundant'

\*<sup>4</sup>See also IX *yeh*

\*<sup>5</sup>See also p. 218, n. 1 and p. 268, n. 1

\*<sup>6</sup>See p. 12, n. 1

FIVE STROKES

54 左 一ノ一 一 tzuoo 'left' (IV, 267)

55 弟 一ノ一 一 \*tzyy 'to stop'

56 未 一ノ一 一 wey\*<sup>1</sup> 'not (yet)' (III, 172)

57 咁 R (10[or 16]/30<sup>2</sup>) \*yann 'marsh'

58 以 一ノ一 一 yii 'to use' (I, 187)

59 由 一ノ一 一 you 'to follow, from' (II, 98)

60 右 一ノ一 一 yow 'right' (IV, 268)

61 戌 一ノ一 一 \*yueh 'halberd'

\*<sup>1</sup>See also Appendix I, p. 376

55 姊 tzyy (jīe) (IV, 265)

60 若 ruoh (I, 182)

56 妹 mey (I, 220)

61 越 yueh (II, 306)

味 wey (II, 288)

57 船 chwan (II, 297)

鉛 chian (III, 155)

沿 yan (III, 304)

58 似 syh (IV, 10)

59 油 you (II, 184)

抽 chou (III, 109)

## SIX STROKES

1 关 ㄅ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄠ

2 安 R (40<sup>3</sup>/38) an 'peaceful, quiet' (II, 91)

3 丞 ㄘ ㄧ ㄥ ㄟ ㄣ ㄠ cherng 'to assist'

4 开 ㄎ ㄞ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄠ chian 'even, level'

5 充 R (8/28/10<sup>4</sup>) chong 'to fill' (IV, 159)

6 全 R (9/96 || 11<sup>4</sup>) chyuan 'completely, all' (II, 92)

7 自 ㄗ ㄧ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄠ \*duel 'heap'\*<sup>1</sup>

8 多 R (36<sup>3</sup>/36) duo 'much; many' (I, 42)

\*<sup>1</sup>This character is now superseded by 堆

1\*<sup>1</sup>送 song (II, 116)

2 按 ann (II, 106)

3 蒸 jeng (II, 35)

4 研 yan (II, 80)

5\*<sup>2</sup>統 toong (IV, 155)

7 歸 guei (II, 109)

追 juei (III, 203)

8 侈 chy (II, 50)

移 yi (IV, 44)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also X jenn

\*<sup>2</sup>See also IV tuh



## SIX STROKES

9 各 R (34/30<sup>3</sup>)      geh 'every'      (I, 190)

10 共 一 一 一 一 一 一      gonq 'all together'      (I, 165)

11 𢇛 R (48<sup>3</sup>/16/3)      \*goong\*<sup>1</sup> 'to embrace'

12 光 一 一 一 一 一 一      guang 'light, brightness' (I, 113)

13 圭 R (32<sup>3</sup>/32)      guei 'jade-tablet'

14 亥 一 一 一 一 一 一      hay\*<sup>2</sup> '9-11 p.m.'

15 合 一 一 一 一 一 一      her 'together; to agree'      (I, 90)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also III *farn*

\*<sup>2</sup>See also Appendix I, p. 377

9 格	ger	(II, 5)	(13) 封	feng	(II, 203)
略	liueh	(II, 248)	掛	guah	(II, 204)
客	keh	(III, 108)	鞋	shye	(IV, 262)
路	luh	(III, 217)	14 孩	hair	(III, 205)
10 供	gong	(II, 329)	15 給	geei	(II, 90)
糞	fenn	(IV, 165)	拾	shyr	(II, 101)
11 恐	koong	(III, 171)	拿	na	(II, 115)
築	jwu	(IV, 296)	答	dar	(III, 258)
13 街	jie	(I, 115)	哈	ha	(III, 297)

SIX STROKES\*

- 16 后 ㄏㄡˋ how 'sovereign; empress' (IV, 63)
- 
- 17 荒 ㄏㄨㄤ ㄉㄨˋ \*huang\*<sup>2</sup> 'waste, desolate'
- 
- 18 回 R (31<sup>3</sup>\*<sup>3</sup>/30) hwei 'to return; time' (II, 54)
- 
- 19 因 R (31<sup>3</sup>\*<sup>3</sup>/37) in 'cause; because' (III, 224)
- 
- 20 兆 ㄓㄠˊ jaw 'omen; million' (IV, 214)
- 
- 21 交 ㄐㄧㄠ ㄅㄠˊ jiau 'to exchange; to hand over' (II, 255)
- 
- 22 州 ㄓㄡˊ jou 'region; subprefecture' (III, 318)
- 
- 23 吉 R (33/30<sup>3</sup>) jyi 'lucky, auspicious' (III, 291)
- 

\*<sup>1</sup>The Phonetic VI *jiuann* has been inserted as No. 47 on p. 150

\*<sup>2</sup>The character is now always written with R. 140 on top. Cp. also III *wang*

\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. p. 12, n. 1

---

16 垢 *gow* (IV, 98)

---

17 荒 *huang* (II, 230)

慌 *huang* (III, 295)

---

21 校 *shiauw* (I, 28)

較 *jiaw* (II, 246)

郊 *jiau* (III, 264)

---

22 洲 *jou* (III, 276)

---

23 結 *jye* (I, 166)

---

## SIX STROKES

- |    |   |                         |                                    |           |
|----|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 24 | 旨 | R (21/72 <sup>2</sup> ) | jyy 'excellent; will; decree'      |           |
| 25 | 考 | 一ノ一ノ                    | kao 'old; to examine'              | (IV, 299) |
| 26 | 夸 | 一ハ一ノ                    | kua 'to brag'                      |           |
| 27 | 吏 | 一ハ一ハ                    | lih 'official'                     |           |
| 28 | 年 | 一ハ一ハ                    | nián 'year'                        | (I, 8)    |
| 29 | 辰 | 一ハ一ハ                    | *pay* <sup>1</sup> 'to branch off' |           |
| 30 | 戎 | 一ハ一ハ                    | rong 'weapon'                      |           |
| 31 | 如 | R (38 <sup>2</sup> /30) | ru 'like'                          | (I, 295)  |

\*<sup>1</sup>The character is now written with R. 85

24 嘗 *charng* (II, 283)

26 夸 *kua* (III, 139)

27 使 *shyy* (IV, 126)

29 脈 *may* (III, 153)

30 絨 *rong* (II, 153)

SIX STROKES

32 先 ㄅㄢㄣˊ ㄦ shian 'before, first' (I, 168)

33 向 R (4/13/30<sup>3</sup>) shianq 'towards' (II, 95)

34 亘 R (1/73/1 || 7<sup>4</sup>) shiuan\*<sup>1</sup> 'to revolve; to diffuse'

35 式 ㄕㄧˋ ㄨㄣˊ shyh\*<sup>2</sup> 'form, pattern' (III, 253)

36 刑 ㄒㄩㄥˊ shyng\*<sup>3</sup> 'punishment'

37 寺 R (32/41<sup>3</sup>) syh 'monastery'

38 同 R (13/1/30<sup>3</sup>) torng 'together; alike' (I, 53)

39 束 ㄕㄨˋ ㄨㄣˊ tsyh 'thorn'

\*<sup>1</sup>The word is now written with R. 40

\*<sup>2</sup>Note that the character consists of Radicals 56 and 48

\*<sup>3</sup>See also IV No. 1

32 洗 *shii* (I, 100)

34 恒 *herng*\*<sup>1</sup> (IV, 113)

36 型 *shyng* (II, 128)

37 時 *shyr* (I, 50)

等 *deeng* (II, 7)

持 *chyr* (II, 27)

特 *teh* (III, 299)

恃 *shyh* (IV, 196)

38 筒 *toong* (II, 276)

銅 *torng* (III, 154)

桐 *torng* (III, 159)

洞 *donq* (III, 320)

39 策 *seh* (II, 12)

\*<sup>1</sup>The real phonetic is 互 *genq* 'limit'



SIX STROKES

40 次 R (7[or 15]/76<sup>2</sup>) tsyh 'time, turn' (IV, 271)

41 此 R (77<sup>2</sup>\*1/21) tsyy 'this' (II, 327)

42 戔 一 一 一 一 一 一 \*tzai\*<sup>2</sup> 'to wound'

43 早 R (72<sup>2</sup>/24) tzao 'early' (I, 224)

44 再 一 一 一 一 一 一 tzay 'again' (I, 32)

45 挖 R (116<sup>1</sup>/5) ua\*<sup>3</sup> 'to dig out'

46 危 一 一 一 一 一 一 wei 'perilous' (III, 196)

47 矣 一 一 一 一 一 一 \*jiuann\*<sup>4</sup> 'roll'

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that as phonetic element this character is counted as 'five strokes'

\*<sup>2</sup>Note that the radical is to be written underneath and after the third stroke

\*<sup>3</sup>The character is now generally written with R. 64 (see the example)

\*<sup>4</sup>The word is now written with R. 26. See also p. 444, n. 1

40\*<sup>1</sup> 資 tzy' (III, 5)

41 些 ·shie (III, 117)

柴 chair (IV, 74)

42 載 tzay (III, 212)

43 草 tsao (I, 171)

45 挖 ua (IV, 50)

47 圈 chiuan (III, 201)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also VII shyan

## SEVEN STROKES

- 1 邦 R (64/163<sup>4</sup>) bang 'country'
- 
- 2 步 1-1-17 buh 'step' (I, 182)
- 
- 3 成 1-17-1 cherng 'to become' (I, 227)
- 
- 4 𪔐 R (58/14/29<sup>5</sup>) \*chin 'to sweep'
- 
- 5 却 R (32/28/26<sup>5</sup>) chiueh 'however, but'
- 
- 6 窗 1-17-1 \*chuang\*<sup>1</sup> 'window'
- 
- 7 求 1-17-1 chyou 'to seek, strive' (I, 96)
- 
- 8 弟 17-17-1 dih 'younger brother' (III, 30)
- 

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that this character is now written with R. 116

1 幫 *bang* (II, 88)

2 涉 *sheh* (IV, 117)

3 城 *cherng* (I, 231)

誠 *cherng* (IV, 109)

盛 *sheng* (IV, 289)

4 侵 *chin* (II, 243)

5 脚 *jeau* (IV, 229)

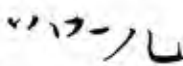
6\*1 窗 *chuang* (I, 104)


7 球 *chyou* (IV, 301)

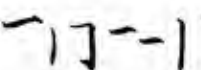
救 *jiow* (IV, 131)


\*1 See also XI *tsong*

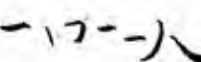
## SEVEN STROKES


9 兑  *duey* 'to exchange, barter' (II, 198)


10 峯  \**ferng* 'to butt, resist'

11 甫  *fuu* 'courtesy name, style'

12 告  R (4/32/30<sup>4</sup>) *gaw* 'to inform; to accuse' (I, 192)

13 更  *genq* 'still more' (III, 71)

14 旱  R (72<sup>3</sup>/51) *hann* 'dry'

15 冒  R (30/130<sup>3</sup>) \**iuan*\*<sup>1</sup> 'larvæ'

16 折  R (64<sup>4</sup>/69) *jer* 'to break; to decide'

\*<sup>1</sup>Distinguish from X *yuan* (No. 40)

9 說 *shuo* (II, 33)

10 逢 *ferng* (III, 110)

峯 *feng* (III, 180)

蜂 *feng* (IV, 175)

鋒 *feng* (IV, 217)

11 鋪 *puh* (II, 143)

補 *buu* (III, 106)

博 *bor* (III, 235)

簿 *buh* (III, 249)

(11) 薄 *baur* (IV, 3)

葡 *puu* (IV, 187)

12 造 *izaw* (II, 82)

靠 *kaw* (II, 234)

13 便 *biann* (I, 94)

14 桿 *gan* (II, 233)

趕 *gaan* (III, 136)

15 捐 *jiuan* (IV, 93)

16 浙 *jeh* (III, 309)

## SEVEN STROKES

- |    |   |      |  |                    |                               |
|----|---|------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 17 | 夾 | -ノ人  | *jia* <sup>1</sup>                     | 'to clasp'         |                               |
| 18 | 戒 | -一川ノ | jieh                                   | 'to warn'          | (IV, 274)                     |
| 19 | 壑 |      | R (1/47 <sup>4</sup> /48)              | *jing              | 'underground stream'          |
| 20 | 君 | フ一ノフ | jiun* <sup>2</sup>                     | 'prince, nobleman' |                               |
| 21 | 壯 |      | R (90/33 <sup>4</sup> )                | juanq              | 'strong' (II, 44)             |
| 22 | 志 |      | R (33/61 <sup>3</sup> )                | jih                | 'will, purpose' (IV, 24)      |
| 23 | 局 | フ一ノフ | jyu                                    | 'office'           | (II, 20r)                     |
| 24 | 困 |      | R (31 <sup>4</sup> * <sup>3</sup> /75) | kuenn              | 'difficulty; tired' (IV, 236) |

\*<sup>1</sup>This word is now written with R. 64

\*<sup>2</sup>See also IV yün

\*<sup>3</sup>See p. 12 n. 1

17 狹 *shya* (II, 241)

陝 *shaan* (III, 314)

18 械 *shieh* (III, 126)

19 經 *jing* (I, 135)

輕 *ching* (III, 137)

20 群 *chyun* (I, 207)

21 裝 *juang* (III, 245)



## SEVEN STROKES

- 25 良 R (3/138<sup>1</sup>) liang 'good' (I, 288)
- 
- 26 亮 一 二 三 四 五 \*liou\*<sup>1</sup> 'tufts'
- 
- 27 免 一 二 三 四 五 mean\*<sup>2</sup> 'to avoid; to forgive' (II, 274)
- 
- 28 每 一 二 三 四 五 meei\*<sup>3</sup> 'every, each' (I, 226)
- 
- 29 那 一 二 三 四 五 nah 'that' (IV, 128)
- 
- 30 男 R (102<sup>2</sup>/19) nan 'male; son' (I, 140)
- 
- 31 忍 一 二 三 四 五 reen\*<sup>4</sup> 'to endure, bear'
- 
- 32 沙 R (85<sup>4</sup>/42/4) sha\*<sup>5</sup> 'sand' (III, 280)

\*<sup>1</sup>Distinguish from VI *huang*. Cp. IV *tuh*\*<sup>2</sup>See also VIII *tuh*\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. V *muu* and IX *dwu*\*<sup>4</sup>The character without 'R. 61 is read *renn* 'edge (of a blade)'\*<sup>5</sup>Cp. also IV *shao*

25 浪 *lang* (II, 52)

娘 *niang* (II, 223)

26 流 *liou*\*<sup>1</sup> (I, 199)

27 晚 *woan* (I, 225)

勉 *mean* (III, 64)

28 海 *hae* (III, 165)

悔 *hoei* (III, 204)

侮 *wuu* (III, 303)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the phonetic is counted as 'six strokes' in this character

(28) 繁 *farn* (III, 308)

30 舅 *jiow*\*<sup>1</sup> (II, 183)

31 認 *renn* (II, 154)

32 痧 *sha* (III, 76)

\*<sup>1</sup>In reality not *nan* but R. 134 (*jiow*) is phonetic

## SEVEN STROKES

- 33 希  $\text{ハ一ノ口}$  shi 'rare; to hope' (III, 56)
- 
- 34 肖 R (42/130<sup>3</sup>) shiaw 'like, resembling'
- 
- 35 孝 R (125/39<sup>4</sup>) shiaw 'filial piety' (IV, 112)
- 
- 36 系 R (4/120<sup>1</sup>) shih 'link; to connect'
- 
- 37 秀  $\text{一ノハノ}$  shiow 'elegant, accomplished' (III, 275)
- 
- 38 束  $\text{一口ノハ}$  shuh 'bundle; to tie'
- 
- 39 次 R (85<sup>4</sup>/76) \*shyan 'saliva'
- 
- 40 妥 R (87/38<sup>4</sup>) tuoo 'secure, safe'
- 
- 41 廷  $\text{一ノハノ}$  tyng 'court; palace hall'
-

34 銷 *shiau* (I, 286)消 *shiau* (III, 228)36 係 *shih* (II, 266)37 鑄 *shioo* (IV, 242)38\*1 整 *jeeng* (I, 64)速 *suh* (III, 128)39\*2 盜 *daw* (II, 321)羨 *shiann* (III, 18)\*1 See also XVI *lay*\*2 Note that VI *tyh* is often written for \**shyan* in the two examples40 綏 *suei* (III, 294)41 艇 *tiing* (II, 299)庭 *tyng* (III, 321)

## SEVEN STROKES

- 42 坐 R (9x/32<sup>4</sup>) tzuoh 'to sit'
- 
- 43 完 R (40<sup>4</sup>/12/10) wan<sup>\*1</sup> 'to finish, complete' (I, 40)
- 
- 44 位 R (9<sup>6</sup>/117) wey 'rank, position' (II, 59)
- 
- 45 我 一ノハ wo 'I' (I, 5)
- 
- 46 吳 ノハ一ハ wu 'surname' (II, 310)
- 
- 47 吾 一ノハ一ノ wu<sup>\*2</sup> 'I' (liter. style)
- 
- 48 延 一ノハ一ノ yan 'to delay, prolong' (II, 111; III, 207)
- 
- 49 角 ノハ一ノ yeong 'a measure (10 doou<sup>\*3</sup>)'
- 

<sup>\*1</sup>See also IV *yuan*<sup>\*2</sup>See also IV *wuu*<sup>\*3</sup>doou = R. 68

42 座 tzuoh (IV, 45)

43 院 yuann (IV, 163)

45\* 餓 eh (IV, 220)

俄 Eh (IV, 298)

46 誤 wuh (II, 112)

虞 Yu (IV, 149)

47 悟 wuh (III, 28)

語 yeu (IV, 177)

49 通 tong (II, 290)

痛 tong (III, 123)

\*See also XIII yih

## SEVEN STROKES

50 攸 R (9/2/66<sup>3\*1</sup>)      *you*<sup>\*2</sup> (*iou*<sup>\*3</sup>) 'place;  
where, what<sup>\*4</sup>'

51 余 八 一 小 *yu*<sup>\*5</sup> 'I'

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that R. 34 is sometimes written instead of R. 66 when *you* (*iou*) occurs as phonetic element (for instance in *tyau*)

\*<sup>2</sup>Note that *you* (*iou*) is counted as 'six strokes' when occurring as phonetic element

\*<sup>3</sup>*iou* and not *you* is the reading now prescribed in the *Gwoin Charngyong Tzyhhuey*. The original reading of this character was, however, in the second tone

\*<sup>4</sup>Note the identical semantic development in *suoo*, which superseded *you* (*iou*) at an early date

\*<sup>5</sup>The word is etymologically identical with IV *yu*

50 修 *shiou* (I, 117)

條 *tyau* (II, 113)

51 餘 *yu* (I, 261)

除 *chwu* (II, 70)

塗 *twu* (III, 42)

徐 *shyu* (IV, 243)



EIGHT STROKES

- 1 卓 R (24<sup>6</sup>/72/24)

---

- 2 采 ㄅ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ

---

- 3 無 ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ

---

- 4 表 ㄅ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ *beau* 'outside; to display' (II, 172)

---

- 5 卑 ㄅ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ *bei* 'base, humble' (IV, 37)

---

- 6 並 ㄅ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ ㄣ ㄟ *binq*\*1 'together' (IV, 25)

---

- 7 帛 R (106/50<sup>6</sup>) *bor* 'silk; wealth'

---

- 8 昌 R (72<sup>4</sup>/73) *chang* 'auspicious, good' (I, 271)

---

\*1 Also written 並 See also XII *puu*

1\*<sup>1</sup> 乾 gan (I, 120)

幹 gann (I, 203)

8 倡 chang (I, 241)

唱 chang (III, 273)

2 深 shen (II, 156)

探 tann (IV, 305)

3\*<sup>2</sup> 舞 wuu (II, 313)

5 牌 pair (III, 216)

7 棉 mian (III, 49)

幫 bang (II, 88)

\*<sup>1</sup>The real phonetic is \*gann 'dawn': 𪛗

See also XII jau

\*\*See also XII wu



9 娶 *cheu* (IV, 17)

11 郵 *you* (II, 195)

睡 *shuey* (II, 318)

12 寄 *jih* (I, 129)

13\*1 期 *chi* (II, 107)

基 *ji* (III, 191)

欺 *chi* (III, 227)


16 管 *goan* (I, 210)

館 *goan* (II, 238)

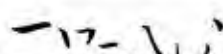
\*1 See also XII 27

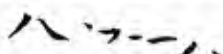
## EIGHT STROKES

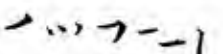
17 固 R (31<sup>5</sup>\*1/24/30) guh\*2 'certainly' (II, 9)

18 果  guoo 'fruit; result' (III, 24)

19 昏 R (83/72<sup>4</sup>) huen 'dusk; dark, dull'

20 或  huoh 'someone; or' (III, 218)

21 𡗗  \*in\*3 'darkness; cloudy'

22 爭  jeng 'to struggle' (I, 255)

23 𡗗 R (62<sup>4</sup>/62) jian 'small, cramped'

24 𡗗 R (131<sup>2</sup>/29) jian\*4 'firm, strong'

\*1See p. 12, n. 1

\*2See V guu

\*3See IV jin and IV yun 'to say'. Note that the word is now written with R. 170

\*4The word is now written with R. 32

17 個 *geh* (I, 37)

18 課 *keh* (I, 2)

19 婚 *huen* (IV, 15)

20 國 *gwo* (I, 242)

域 *yuh* (III, 327)

21 陰 *in* (II, 53)

22 淨 *jing* (I, 121)

靜 *jing* (IV, 284)

23 錢 *chyan* (I, 159)

賤 *jiann* (III, 12)

殘 *tsarn* (III, 103)

24 緊 *jiin* (I, 63)

堅 *jian* (III, 190)

25 京 R (8<sup>6</sup>/30/42) jing 'capital' (III, 307)

26 具 11 一一, jiuh 'to prepare; complete' (II, 126)

27 帚 R (58/14/50<sup>5</sup>) joou 'broom'

28 周 ㄓㄡˊ you 'to encircle; all' (IV, 151)

29 知 R (111<sup>3</sup>/30) jy 'to perceive; to know' (I, 147)

30 制 'to regulate, to govern' (I, 276)

31 直 -'17- jyr\*1 'straight, direct; honest'

32 昆 R (72<sup>4</sup>/81) kuen 'elder brother'

\*<sup>11</sup>Note the printed variant 直. See also X *jen*

25 就 *jiow* (I, 39)景 *jiing* (I, 236)涼 *liang* (IV, 272)26 俱 *jiuh* (II, 254)27 掃 *sao* (I, 119)歸 *guei* (II, 109)婦 *fuh* (IV, 218)28 綢 *chour* (II, 150)稠 *chour* (IV, 293)29 智 *iyh* (III, 6)30 製 *iyh* (III, 127)31 值 *jyr* (I, 86)置 *jyh* (IV, 171)32 混 *hoen* (II, 38)



33 來 ㄌㄞˊ ㄏㄨㄞˋ lai 'to come' (I, 6)

34 兩 一 門 一 人 人 leang<sup>\*1</sup> 'couple; two' (I, 259)

35 侖 八、ㄣ、ㄣ、ㄣ) \*luen 'to arrange'

36 奎 R (32<sup>s</sup>/12/32) \*luh\*<sup>2</sup> 'land'

37 糸 糸 luh 'to carve'

38 命 八 一 一 一 minq<sup>\*3</sup> 'order; destiny, life' (II, 28)

39 念八, niann\*4 'to read aloud' (I, 139)

40 音 R (117/30<sup>5</sup>) \*pouu 'to spit out'

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the printed form has twice R. 11 instead of R. 9

\*This word is now written with R. 170. It is then also used as 'large figure' for 'six'

\*<sup>3</sup>See also *V liing*

\*<sup>4</sup>See also IV *jīn*.

35 輪 *luen* (II, 296)

論 *luenn* (III, 135)

倫 *luen* (IV, 55)

36 陸 *luh* (II, 176)

37 綠 *liuh* (III, 271)

40 部 *buh* (II, 23)

賠 *peir* (II, 315)

倍 *bey* (II, 317)

陪 *peir* (IV, 199)

EIGHT STROKES

- 41 尚 1 2 1 2 1 2 shang\*1 'besides; to esteem' (IV, 114)

- 42 享 R (86/30/39) sheang 'to enjoy'

- 43 幸 1 1 1 1 1 1 shinq\*2 'fortunate' (IV, 94)

- 44 受 R (87/14/296) show 'to receive; to suffer' (I, 289)

- 45 帚 R (44/50/186) shua 'brush; to brush' (IV, 99)

- 46 叔 1 1 1 1 1 1 shwu 'uncle' (IV, 110)

- 47 事 R (1/30/58/67) shyh 'matter, business' (I, 91)

- 48 昔 1 1 1 1 1 1 shyi 'of old; recently'

\*1Note the different form of the independent character, R (425/13/30): 尚

\*2See also XIII yih

41 常 *chang* (I, 99)

當 *dang* (I, 202)

嘗 *chang* (II, 283)

賞 *shaang* (II, 330)

廠 *chaang* (III, 62)

棠 *tarng* (III, 168)

堂 *tarng* (IV, 291)

42 敦 *duen* (IV, 292)

13 報 *baw* (I, 3)

46 督 *du* (IV, 250)

48 借 *jieh* (II, 96)

醋 *tsuh* (II, 191)

錯 *tsuoh* (II, 194)

惜 *shi* (IV, 141)

## EIGHT STROKES

- 49 窑 R (20<sup>6</sup>/121)      taur\*<sup>1</sup> 'kiln'
- 
- 50 采 R (87/75 || 165<sup>1</sup>)      tsae 'to pick; to gather'
- 
- 51 兔 ㄅㄛˋ ㄌㄩˋ      tuh\*<sup>2</sup> 'hare, rabbit'
- 
- 52 宗 R (40<sup>5</sup>/113)      tzong 'ancestral; class' (III, 10)
- 
- 53 宛 R (40<sup>5</sup>/36/26)      woan 'yielding, courteous'
- 
- 54 武 ㄅㄛˋ ㄌㄩˋ      wuu 'military' (I, 270)
- 
- 55 炎 R (86<sup>4</sup>/86)      yan 'flame; to flame'
- 
- 56 亞 ㄅㄛˋ ㄌㄩˋ      yea\*<sup>3</sup> 'inferior' (I, 292)
- 

\*<sup>1</sup>The word is now mostly written with R. 170\*<sup>2</sup>Cp. VII *mean*\*<sup>3</sup>See also IX *hwu*

49 萄 *taur* (IV, 188)

50 菜 *tsay* (II, 190)

彩 *tsae* (IV, 5)

51 冤 *iuau* (III, 99)

53 碗 *woan* (IV, 222)

55 談 *tarn* (II, 302)

56 惡 *eh* (III, 223)

EIGHT STROKES

57 夜 ㄣㄣㄣㄣ yeh 'night' (IV, 260)

58 易 ㄣㄣㄣㄣ yih<sup>\*1</sup> 'to change; easy' (I, 285)

59 於 ㄣㄣㄣㄣ yu 'in, at, by' (III, 67)

<sup>\*1</sup>Cp. IX yang

57 液 *yeh*

(II, 26)



NINE STROKES

1 扁 ㄆㄧㄢˋ ㄋㄧㄢˋ ㄅㄧㄢˋ bean 'tablet; flat'

2 角 ㄐㄩㄥˋ ㄐㄩㄥˋ ㄐㄩㄥˋ \*cheng\*<sup>1</sup> 'to weigh'

3 乘 ㄔㄥˊ ㄔㄥˊ ㄔㄥˊ cherng 'to mount, ride on'

4 秋 R (115<sup>4</sup>/86) chiou 'autumn' (IV, 153)

5 前 ㄑㄧㄢˊ ㄑㄧㄢˊ ㄑㄧㄢˊ chyan 'in front, before' (I, 268; III, 306)

6 帝 ㄊㄧˊ ㄊㄧˊ ㄊㄧˊ dih 'emperor' (IV, 146)

7 端 R (46/126<sup>3</sup>) duan 'beginning, origin'

8 段 ㄉㄨㄢˋ ㄉㄨㄢˋ ㄉㄨㄢˋ duann 'section, piece'

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that this word is now written with R. 115

1 遍 *biann* (II, 193)

2 稱 *cheng* (IV, 85)

3 剩 *sheng* (I, 262)

4 愁 *chour* (II, 285)

5 剪 *jean* (IV, 241)

7 揣 *choai* (III, 209)

端 *duan* (IV, 32)

瑞 *ruey* (IV, 185)

8 緞 *duann* (II, 151)

## NINE STROKES

- 9 度 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 *duh* 'degree' (III, 177)

- 10 毒 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 *dwu*\*1 'poison' (III, 80)

- 11 畐 R (1/30/102<sup>4</sup>) \**fwu* 'full'

- 12 骨 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 \**goa*\*2 'skeleton'

- 13 故 R (24/30/66<sup>5</sup>) *guh*\*3 'cause, origin' (II, 165)

- 14 曷 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 *her* 'what?, how?'

- 15 侯 R (9<sup>7</sup>/48/111) *hour*\*4 'target; feudal lord'

- 16 奐 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 *huann* 'elegant'

\*1 See also V *muu*

\*2 Note that this phonetic is generally written 骨

\*3 See also V *guu*

\*4 The phonetic counts as '9 strokes' on account of the slightly varied printed form 侯 See also X *how*

9 渡 *duh* (IV, 286)

16 換 *huann* (I, 101)

11 富 *fuh* (I, 298)

福 *fwu* (III, 256)

12 過 *guoh* (II, 45)

禍 *huoh* (IV, 121)

13 做 *izuoh* (I, 33)

14 葛 *ger* (III, 48)

喝 *he* (II, 29)

15 喉 *hour* (III, 75)

## NINE STROKES

- 17 皇 R (106<sup>4</sup>/96) hwang 'emperor' (IV, 62)
- 
- 18 活 R (85<sup>6</sup>/135) hwo 'life; to live' (I, 181)
- 
- 19 胡 R (24/30/130<sup>5</sup>) hwu\*<sup>1</sup> 'how? why?'
- 
- 20 壘 R (146/32<sup>6</sup>) in 'to raise a dam'
- 
- 21 昭 R (72<sup>5</sup>/18/30) jau\*<sup>2</sup> 'bright'
- 
- 22 段 ㄉㄢˋ \*jea\*<sup>3</sup> 'false'
- 
- 23 者 R (125<sup>4</sup>/73/3) jee\*<sup>4</sup>
- 
- 24 建 R (129/54<sup>6</sup>) jiann 'to establish, to found' (I, 277)
- 

\*<sup>1</sup>See also V *gũt*\*<sup>2</sup>See also V *jau*\*<sup>3</sup>Note that the word is now written with R. 9\*<sup>4</sup>The dot (R. 3) is often left out in writing. See also XVI *ju*

18 濶 *kuoh* (III, 277)

19 糊 *heu* (III, 41)

湖 *heu* (III, 262)

20 煙 *ian* (IV, 133)

21 照 *jaw* (III, 188)

22 霞 *shya* (IV, 8)

假 *jea* (IV, 125)

23 都 *du* (I, 55)

煮 *juu* (II, 42)

奢 *she* (II, 49)

賭 *duu* (III, 98)

猪 *ju* (IV, 223)

24 健 *jiann* (I, 70)

NINE STROKES\*<sup>1</sup>

25 皆 R (81/106<sup>4</sup>)      jie 'all'      (II, 6)

26 軍 R (14/159<sup>2</sup>)      jiun 'army'      (I, 269)

27 重 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一      jonq 'heavy'      (II, 18)

28 即 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一      jyi\*<sup>2</sup> 'immediately'

29 急 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一      jyi 'haste; urgent'      (III, 60)

30 亟 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一      jyi\*<sup>3</sup> 'haste; urgent'

31 眉 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一      mei 'eyebrow'      (II, 311)

32 某 R (99/75<sup>5</sup>)      moou 'a certain'

\*<sup>1</sup>The Phonetic IX *maw* R has, by mistake, been inserted on p. 234 (as No. 24)

\*<sup>2</sup>The printed form has indeed 9 strokes: 卽

\*<sup>3</sup>Note that the bottom stroke is sometimes not written

26 運 *yunn* (I, 60)揮 *huei* (III, 131)(32) 媒 *mei* (III, 93)煤 *mei* (III, 156)27 動 *dong* (I, 61)種 *joong* (I, 194)衝 *chong* (II, 74)懂 *doong* (III, 259)28 節 *jye* (I, 82)30 極 *jyi* (III, 236)32 謀 *rou* (II, 13)



## NINE STROKES\*1

- 33 南 - 𠂇 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ nan 'south' (II, 222)

- 34 腦 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ nao\*2 'brain'

- 35 柔 R (110/75<sup>5</sup>) rou 'soft, gentle' (IV, 206)

- 36 相 R (75/109<sup>4</sup>) shiang 'mutual' (III, 25)

- 37 咸 - ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ shyan 'all; entirely'

- 38 是 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ shyh\*3 'is, are; this' (I, 18)

- 39 則 R (154/18<sup>7</sup>) tzer 'rule; then' (IV, 43)

- 40 奏 - ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ tzow\*4 'to report to the throne'

\*1The Phonetic IX *shenn* has been inserted as No. 52 on p. 194

\*2The word is now written with R. 130. The 'orthodox' and printed form is:

\*3*shyh* not *sh* has been chosen as romanisation for the isolated character. Note that the top part is R. 72, and the bottom part almost R. 103

\*4See also V, Phonetic No. 3

34 惱 *nao* (III, 27)

腦 *nao* (IV, 34)

36 想 *sheang* (II, 31)

箱 *shiang* (IV, 249)

37 感 *gaan* (II, 118)

38 提 *tyi* (I, 240)

39 廁 *tsyh*\*1 (IV, 101)

40 湊 *ɪzɔɹu* (II, 122)

\*1 Also written with R. 27

## NINE STROKES

41 屋 R (44<sup>6</sup>/133) u 'room' (I, 103)

42 威 ㄨㄟ ㄩㄟ ㄨㄟ uei 'stern, majestic' (IV, 247)

43 胃 R (102/130<sup>3</sup>) wey 'stomach' (II, 136)

44 畏 ㄨㄟ ㄩㄟ ㄩㄟ wey\*<sup>1</sup> 'to fear' (IV, 255)

45 易 ㄩㄟ ㄩㄟ ㄩㄟ yang\*<sup>2</sup> 'light, brightness'

46 彦 ㄩㄟ ㄩㄟ ㄩㄟ yann 'elegant, handsome'

47 要 R (146<sup>3</sup>/38) yaw 'to want; must' (I, 62)

48 葉 ㄩㄟ ㄩㄟ ㄩㄟ yeh\*<sup>3</sup> 'leaf, slip'

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the bottom part is *not* R. 83

\*<sup>2</sup>The word is now written with R. 170. Distinguish from VIII yih

\*<sup>3</sup>See also V shyh

45 陽 *yang* (I, 112)

腸 *charng* (II, 137)

場 *chaang* (II, 323)

楊 *yang* (III, 270)

46 顏 *yan* (IV, 173)

48 葉 *yeh* (III, 255)

蝶 *dye* (IV, 176)

## NINE STROKES

49 𧰨 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ you 'scallops (flag)'

50 俞 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ yu 'to assent; a surname'

51 禺 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ \*yuh 'monkey'

52 甚 ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ shenn\*<sup>1</sup> 'very' (I, 214)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also p. 190, n. 1

49 游 *you* (II, 295)

50 偷 *iou* (II, 320)

輸 *shu* (III, 104)

51 \*<sup>1</sup>遇 *yuh* (II, 224)

愚 *yu* (III, 7)

偶 *ou* (III, 268)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also XIII *wann* and XV *lih*

## TEN STROKES\*1

1\*2 莆 1-1-11-1

2 般 R (137<sup>4</sup>/79)      ban 'sort, kind'      (IV, 102)

3 差 R (123/4/48<sup>6</sup>) cha 'to differ' (IV, 106)

4 茶 一・二・八・一・J、 char 'tea' (III, 141)

5 躬 R (158<sup>3</sup>/57) gong 'body, person, self'

6 萬 --'--一〇--'--gow 'ten billions'

7 害 hay 'to injure, harm' (II, 275)

8 展 フノリル jaan 'to open, extend' (II, 247)

\*1Phonetic X *hov* R 候 (III, 116) 'to wait for' (9<sup>8</sup>/2/48/111) has, by mistake, been left out on this page. See also p. 184, n. 4. Phonetic X *ge* R see under No. 249

\*Note that the printed variant of this element, occurring with R. 9, is almost R (140/27/101): 備

1 備 *bey* (III, 133)

2 搬 *ban* (IV, 281)

5 窮 *chyong* (I, 59)

6 構 *gow* (II, 140)

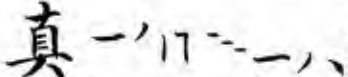
講 *jeang* (II, 268)

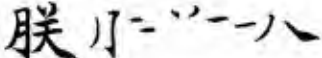
7 瞻 *shia* (I, 11)


割 *ge* (II, 314)

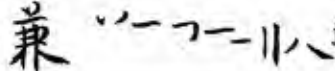



TEN STROKES


9 真  *jen*\*<sup>1</sup> 'genuine, real(ly)' (II, 46)


10 朕  *jenn*\*<sup>2</sup> 'Imperial We'

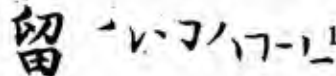
11 家  R (40<sup>7</sup>/152) *jia* 'family; house' (I, 118)

12 兼  *jian* 'both; equally' (III, 232)

13 晉  R (1/28x/1/72<sup>6</sup>) *jinn* 'name of a dynasty' (IV, 156)

14 致  R (133<sup>4</sup>/66) *jih*\*<sup>3</sup> 'to cause' (IV, 89)

15 庫  R (53<sup>7</sup>/159) *kuh* 'storehouse' (III, 283)

16 留  *liou* 'to keep, retain' (III, 237)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also VIII *jyr*. Note the printed variant 眞

\*<sup>2</sup>See also VI, Phonetic No. 1

\*<sup>3</sup>The phonetic is sometimes counted as '9 strokes'

9 慎 *shenn* (III, 114)

10 勝 *sheng* (II, 303)

騰 *terng* (IV, 304)

11 嫁 *jiah* (IV, 19)

12 賺 *juann* (III, 247)

廉 *lian* (IV, 78)

14 綴 *jyh* (III, 220)

## TEN STROKES

- 17 能 R (28/130<sup>6</sup>/21x) neng 'to be able, can' (I, 14)

- 18 旁 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一, parng 'side; other' (II, 273)

- 19 容 R (40<sup>7</sup>/150) -rong 'to contain; to allow' (I, 284)

- 20 弱 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 ruoh 'weak' (III, 20)

- 21 辱 R (161<sup>3</sup>/41) ruu 'to disgrace; disgrace' (II, 316)

- 22 桑 R (29/29z/75<sup>6</sup>) sang 'mulberry-tree' (III, 140)

- 23 射 R (158/41<sup>7</sup>) sheh 'to shoot'

- 24 夏 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 shiah 'summer' (IV, 150)

- 24a 哥 R (1/30<sup>7</sup>/6/1/30/6) ge 'elder brother' (I, 221)

21	褥	<i>ruh</i>	(IV, 96)
23	謝	<i>shieh</i>	(II, 211)
24a	歌	<i>ge</i> <sup>*1</sup>	(III, 272)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also V *kee* and p. 196, n. 1.

TEN STROKES

- 25 畜 R (95/102<sup>5</sup>) shuih\*<sup>1</sup> 'to rear; (read *chuh*) cattle'

- 26 衰 ㄅㄞㄟㄟㄟ shuai 'to decay; weak' (IV, 21)

- 27 師 ㄕㄟㄟㄟ shy\*<sup>2</sup> 'teacher; army'

- 28 息 R (132/61<sup>6</sup>) shyi 'to breathe; to rest' (II, 89)

- 29 席 ㄕㄟㄟㄟ shyi 'mat; meeting' (IV, 203)

- 30 叟 ㄙㄞㄟㄟ soou 'old man' (IV, 51)

- 31 孫 R (39<sup>7</sup>/4/120) suen 'grandson; surname' (IV, 48)

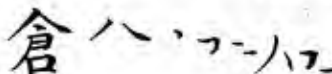
- 32 唐 ㄊㄤㄟㄟㄟ tarng 'name of a dynasty; (IV, 148) surname'

\*<sup>1</sup>Note the printed form 畜

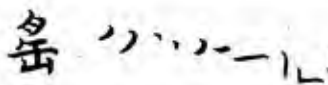
\*<sup>2</sup>See also VI *dui*

25	蓄	<i>shiu</i> h	(III, 40)
27	獅	<i>shy</i>	(IV, 210)
32	糖	<i>tar</i> ng	(II, 287)

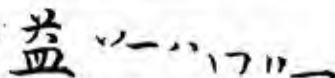
TEN STROKES

- 33 倉  *tsang*\*<sup>1</sup> 'granary'

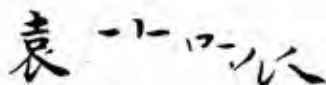
- 34 𧇗 R (73[or 31/9]/108<sup>5</sup>) *uen*\*<sup>2</sup> 'to feed a prisoner'

- 35 缶  *yau*\*<sup>3</sup> 'jar, vase'

- 36 𧇘 R (87/134<sup>4</sup>) *yeau*\*<sup>4</sup> 'to dip out, bale out'

- 37 益  *yih* 'profit, advantage' (I, 239)

- 38 原 R (27<sup>8</sup>/106/42) *yuan* 'origin' (III, 184)

- 39 袁  *yuan* 'a surname'

- 40 員 R (30<sup>7</sup>/154) *yuan*\*<sup>5</sup> 'official' (IV, 76)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also VII *jiun*

\*<sup>2</sup>The printed form has generally R (31/9/108<sup>5</sup>): 𧇗

\*<sup>3</sup>The written variant, as shown in the 'Examples', has R (87/121<sup>4</sup>)

\*<sup>4</sup>The colloquial reading is *woai*

\*<sup>5</sup>See also VII *iuun*

33 蒼 *tsang* (IV, 100)

34 溫 *uen* (IV, 161)

35 搖 *yau* (IV, 279)

36 滔 *tau* (III, 286)

38 願 *yuann* (I, 52)

源 *yuan* (III, 257)

39 遠 *yeuan* (I, 138)

園 *yuan* (II, 331)

40 圓 *yuan* (II, 105)



ELEVEN STROKES

1 莫 — 11-、2- - - 1、

2 𪛗 R (30<sup>8</sup>/24/31<sup>\*1</sup>/30) \*bii<sup>\*2</sup> 'low, mean, rustic'

3 𪛘 — 1- 21- ) 12、 \*ching<sup>\*3</sup> 'musical stones'

4 區 R (23<sup>3</sup>\*4/30/30x) chiu 'district' (III, 300)

5 帶 — 11- ) 12、 12、 day 'belt; to carry, take' (II, 210)

6 𪛚 2、 2、 12、 11- guan 'to run a thread through the web'

7 貫 2 2、 1- 12- 2、 guann 'string of coins; to connect'

8 淮 R (85<sup>8</sup>/172) hwai 'name of a river' (III, 325)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 12, n. 1

\*<sup>2</sup>The word is now written with R. 163

\*<sup>3</sup>The word is now written with R. 112

\*<sup>4</sup>See p. 8, n. 2

1 漢 *hann* (I, 206)

2 圖 *tuu* (III, 22)

3 聲 *sheng* (II, 209)

4 歐 *ou* (IV, 182)

6 關 *guan* (II, 265)

7 慣 *guann* (I, 229)

實 *shyr* (IV, 190)

8 匯 *huey* (II, 197)

ELEVEN STROKES

9 斬 R (159/69<sup>7</sup>) *jaan* 'to cut in two, decapitate'

10 章 R (117<sup>6</sup>/73/24) *jang* 'chapter; a surname' (II, 206)

11 將 R (90/87/41<sup>8</sup>) *jiang*\*<sup>1</sup> 'to be on the (III, 58)  
point to'

12 既 フーレ *jih*\*<sup>2</sup> 'already; since' (IV, 28)

13 祭 フーハ *jih* 'to sacrifice'

14 堇 一 *jiin* 'loess'

15 竟 R (117<sup>6</sup>/73/10) *jinq* 'eventually'

16 專 フー *juan* 'special' (I, 51)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that in the printed variant R. 87 does not occur: 將

\*<sup>2</sup>The printed form is: 既

9 暫 *jann* (IV, 258)16 傳 *chwan* (I, 125)11 醬 *jiang* (II, 188)轉 *joan* (II, 55)12 概 *gay* (IV, 118)團 *twan* (II, 64)13\* 際 *jih* (IV, 191)14 勤 *chyn* (II, 325)15 境 *jing* (III, 8)鏡 *jing* (III, 88)

\*1 See also XIV char



17 熱 *reh*<sup>\*1</sup> (III, 293)

23 傷 *shang* (II, 228)

18 離 *li* (II, 17)

24 遲 *chyr* (III, 206)

19 數 *shuh* (II, 108)

20 滿 *maan* (I, 148)

21 模 *mo* (II, 127)

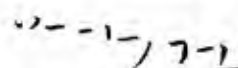
慕 *muh* (III, 19)

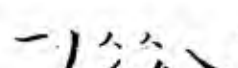
摸 *mho* (III, 199)

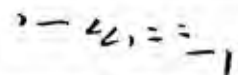
漠 *moh* (III, 281)

\*<sup>1</sup>The real phonetic is XI *yih*; see below, p. 214, n. 3 and p. 215, n. 1

ELEVEN STROKES

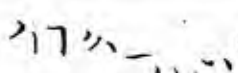
- 25 羞  shiou\*<sup>1</sup> 'shame' (IV, 40)

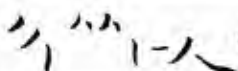
- 26 爽  shoang 'lively, comfort-  
able' (I, 238)

- 27 率  shuay 'to follow; to lead' (IV, 46)

- 28 習 R (124<sup>5</sup>/106) shyi 'to practice' (I, 228)

- 29 參 R (28<sup>9</sup>/28z/12/59) tsan 'to take part in' (IV, 198)

- 30 息  tsong\*<sup>2</sup> 'excited, hurried'

- 31 從  tsorng 'to follow; from' (I, 223)

- 32 崔 R (46<sup>8</sup>/172) tsuei 'a surname'

\*<sup>1</sup>The bottom part is *choon* '1-3 a.m.' See Appendix I, p. 377

\*<sup>2</sup>See also VII *chuang*

30 總 *tzooŋ* (II, 216)

聰 *tsong* (III, 26)

31 縱 *tzong* (IV, 251)

32 摧 *tsuei* (III, 102)



33 責 - - 1 - 17 - 1 - tzer 'duty; to reprove' (I, 249)

34 族 tɕw<sup>1</sup> 'tribe, clan' (III, II)

35 尉 R (44/113/41<sup>st</sup>) wey 'officer'

36 務 R (110/34/19<sup>9</sup>) wuh 'to strive' (I, 264)

37 漾 <sup>1</sup> 漾 <sup>2</sup> \*yanq<sup>2</sup> 'long water course'

38 毆 R (237\*3/111/797) \*yih 'echo'

39 執 -'-'-'-' / 心 \*yih\*<sup>4</sup> 'skill, art'

40 欲 R (150/767) yuh 'to desire, wish' (III, 51)

\*<sup>2</sup>The phonetic is R. 123, the lower part is *yeong* 'eternal'.      \*<sup>2</sup>See p. 8, n. 2

\*1 In some examples XI *ivr* is (erroneously) written instead of XI *yih*. See above, p. 211, n. 1 and below, p. 215, n. 1.

33 積 *ji* (II, 207)

蹟 *ji* (III, 319)

35 慰 *wey* (IV, 269)

36 霧 *wuh* (IV, 4)

37 樣 *yang* (I, 246)

38 醫 *i* (III, 84)

39\*1 藝 *yih* (III, 130)

勢 *shyh* (III, 285)

\*1The alternative form of *reh* (III, 293) is: 熱

## ELEVEN STROKES

41 御 R (60<sup>8</sup>/121/26) yuh\*<sup>1</sup> 'to drive; imperial'

42 商 '一' '门' '口' shang\*<sup>2</sup> 'merchant' (II, 236)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the orthodox form has not R. 121: 御. The right part of the character is *shieh* 'to unload': 卸

\*<sup>2</sup>See p. 210, n. 1

41	禦	<i>yuh</i>	(III, 193)
----	---	------------	------------

## TWELVE STROKES

- 1 棄 ㄘㄧˋ ㄅㄛˋ ㄅㄛˋ ㄅㄛˋ ㄅㄛˋ ㄅㄛˋ, *chih*\*<sup>1</sup> 'to abandon' (III, 118)
- 2 喬 ㄑㄧㄠˊ ㄉㄠˊ ㄉㄠˊ ㄉㄠˊ ㄉㄠˊ, *chyau*\*<sup>2</sup> 'lofty'
- 3 單 ㄉㄢˊ ㄉㄢˊ ㄉㄢˊ ㄉㄢˊ ㄉㄢˊ, *dan* 'single; bill' (II, 202)
- 4 登 ㄉㄥˊ ㄉㄥˊ ㄉㄥˊ ㄉㄥˊ ㄉㄥˊ, *deng* 'to ascend; to record' (III, 211)
- 5 貳 ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ ㄉㄞˊ, *ell* 'two (large figure)' (II, 100)
- 6 發 ㄈㄢˊ ㄈㄢˊ ㄈㄢˊ ㄈㄢˊ ㄈㄢˊ, *fa* 'to send forth' (II, 83)
- 7 番 ㄈㄢˊ ㄈㄢˊ ㄈㄢˊ ㄈㄢˊ ㄈㄢˊ, *fan* 'turn, time' (IV, 232)
- 8 貴 ㄑㄩㄟˊ ㄑㄩㄟˊ ㄑㄩㄟˊ ㄑㄩㄟˊ ㄑㄩㄟˊ, *guey* 'precious' (I, 209)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note, however, the usual written form with V *shyh* as middle part (see p. 268, n. 1). See also IV *tuh*.

\*<sup>2</sup>See also IV *iau*

2 僑 *chyau* (III, 313)

3 戰 *jann* (I, 254)

4 燈 *deng* (IV, 237)

6 廢 *fey* (IV, 137)

7 審 *sheen* (IV, 192)

翻 *fan* (IV, 208)

8 櫃 *guey* (II, 279)

TWELVE STROKES

- 9 雇 R (63/172<sup>4</sup>) guh 'to hire'
- 
- 10 畫 R (129/102<sup>7</sup>/1[or 17]) huah 'to draw; picture' (I, 175)
- 
- 11 華 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 hwa 'China' (I, 141)
- 
- 12 壺 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 hwu\*<sup>1</sup> 'kettle, pot' (II, 72)
- 
- 13 朝 R (24/72/24/74<sup>8</sup>) jau\*<sup>2</sup> 'morning; early' (IV, 1)
- 
- 14 着 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 jaur 'to catch' (I, 193)
- 
- 15 間 R (169<sup>4</sup>/72) jian '(space) between' (II, 43)
- 
- 16 幾 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 jii 'how many; some'
- 

\*<sup>1</sup>See also VIII yea

\*<sup>2</sup>See also VIII<sub>2</sub>, Phonetic No. 1

---

9	顧	<i>guh</i>	(III, 23)
---	---	------------	-----------

---

13	潮	<i>chaur</i>	(IV, 204)
----	---	--------------	-----------

---

15	簡	<i>jean</i>	(III, 134)
----	---	-------------	------------

---

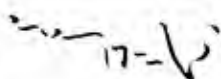
16	機	<i>ji</i>	(II, 77)
----	---	-----------	----------

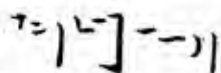
---



TWELVE STROKES

- 17 景 R (72<sup>8</sup>/8/30/42) jiing\*<sup>1</sup> 'scenery, view' (I, 236)

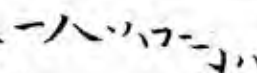
- 18 戢  \*jy\*<sup>2</sup> 'officer, weapon'

- 19 開  kai 'to set in motion, open' (I, 106)

- 20 款 R (33[or 21]/113[or 111]/76<sup>8</sup>)  
koan\*<sup>3</sup> 'amount' (I, 256)

- 21 勞 R (86x/14/19<sup>10</sup>) lau 'to toil' (IV, 29)

- 22 量 R (73/1/166<sup>5</sup>) liang 'to measure' (I, 81)

- 23 燎  liaw\*<sup>4</sup> 'to singe, burn'

- 24 磷 R 119<sup>6</sup>/136) lin\*<sup>5</sup> 'will-o'-the-wisp, ignis fatuus'

\*<sup>1</sup>See also VIII jing

\*<sup>2</sup>Note that the character is a combination of Radicals 180 and 62

\*<sup>3</sup>The alternative form with Radicals 21 and 111 is: 款

\*<sup>4</sup>The word is now written with R. 86 and can also be read leau

\*<sup>5</sup>R. 119 is a contraction of VIII van (lin = 'dancing flames'). The character lin is now written with R. 86 and means 'phosphorus'

17 影 *yüing* (IV, 169)

18 識 *shyh* (I, 19)

職 *jyr* (II, 2)

織 *jy* (II, 66)

21 癆 *lau* (III, 72)

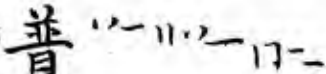
22 糧 *liang* (IV, 73)

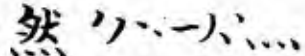
23 遼 *liau* (III, 289)

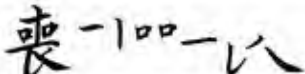
24 憐 *lian* (II, 56)

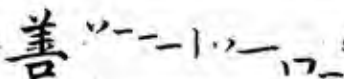
鄰 *lin* (II, 163)

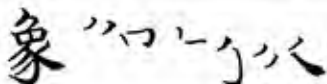
TWELVE STROKES\*

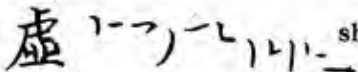
25 普  puu\*<sup>2</sup> 'universal' (III, 239)

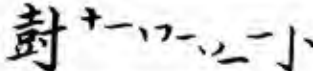
26 然  ran 'thus; however' (II, 48)

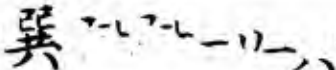
27 喪  sang\*<sup>3</sup> 'to mourn' (II, 144)

28 善  shann '(morally) good' (III, 208)

29 象  shianq 'elephant'

30 虛  shiu 'empty; false' (IV, 189)

31 封  \*shuh 'to arrange, establish'

32 巽  suenn\*<sup>4</sup> 'mild, bland'

\*<sup>1</sup>Phonetic XII sann has been inserted on p. 228 as No. 42

\*<sup>2</sup>See also VIII bing

\*<sup>3</sup>See also XIII seh

\*<sup>4</sup>See also VI gong and, for the top part, p. 18, n. 1

26 燃 *ran* (IV, 239)

29 像 *shiang* (II, 300)

橡 *shiang* (III, 242)

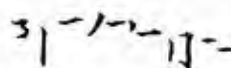
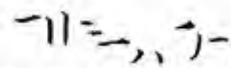
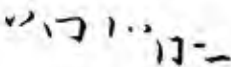
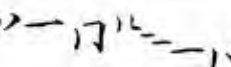
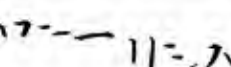
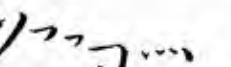
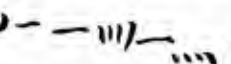
31 樹 *shuh* (I, 230)

廚 *chrou*\*<sup>1</sup> (IV, 97)

32 選 *sheuan* (III, 112)

\*<sup>1</sup>Also written with R. 27

TWELVE STROKES

- 33 隋  swei\*<sup>1</sup> 'name of a dynasty' (IV, 157)
- 
- 34 斯  sy\*<sup>2</sup> 'this' (IV, 300)
- 
- 35 童 R (1177/166) torng 'a youth' (IV, 172)
- 
- 36 曾  tzen<sup>3</sup> 'a surname'
- 
- 37 尊  tzuen\*<sup>3</sup> 'honourable' (III, 4)
- 
- 38 最  tzu<sup>4</sup> 'extremely' (II, 155)
- 
- 39 為  wei\*<sup>5</sup> 'to make; to be' (I, 208)
- 
- 40 無  wu\*<sup>6</sup> 'not have' (I, 58)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that Radicals 170, 48 and 130 are elements of this character

\*<sup>2</sup>See also VIII *chy*

\*<sup>3</sup>Note that Radicals 164 and 41 are elements of this character

\*<sup>4</sup>See also VIII *cheu*

\*<sup>5</sup>The number of strokes refers to the printed form with R. 87 at the top: 爲

\*<sup>6</sup>See also VIII, Phonetic No. 2

---

33 隨 *swei* (III, 115)

---

36 增 *tseng*  
(II, 67; III, 149)

贈 *tseng* (III, 214)

---

## TWELVE STROKES

- 41 堯 R (32<sup>9</sup>/32x/1/10) yau 'name of a mythical emperor (Yao)'

- 42 散  $-1-17=2-8$  sann\*1 'to scatter, disperse' (III, 221)

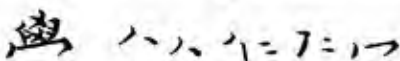
\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 224, n. 1

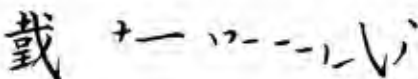
41 曉 *sheau* (III, 187)

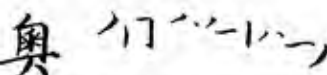
繞 *raw* (III, 279)




THIRTEEN STROKES

1 幽 


2 載 

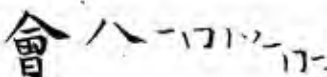
3 奧  aw\*1 'mysterious, dark'

4 辟 R (44/30/160<sup>6</sup>) bih 'law; prince'

5 僉  chian 'all; together'

6 楚 R (75<sup>9</sup>/75/103) chuu 'thicket, clear' (I, 176)

7 毀  R (134/48[or 32]/79<sup>9</sup>) hoei 'to destroy' (IV, 53)

8 會  huey 'to be able; meeting' (I, 44)

\*1Note that Radicals 13, 165 and 37 are elements of this character

1 學 *shyue* (I, 27)覺 *jyue* (II, 319)2 鐵 *tiee* (III, 70)3 澳 *aw* (IV, 87)4 壁 *bih* (II, 253)譬 *pih* (II, 267)5 險 *shean* (III, 197)臉 *lean* (III, 200)儉 *jean* (IV, 88)(5) 檢 *jean* (IV, 167)6 礎 *chuu* (III, 192)7 燬 *hoei* (IV, 252)



9 還 *hwan* (I, 164)

環 *hwan* (III, 252)

10 應 *ing* (I, 201)

11 擁 *yeong* (IV, 122)

12 膽 *daan* (II, 309)

13 價 *jiah* (IV, 35)

14 激 *ji* (II, 119)

15 疆 *jiang* (III, 278)

THIRTEEN STROKES

- 17 禁 R (75x/113<sup>s</sup>) jinn 'to prohibit' (IV, 244)
- 18 敬 R (140/20/30/66<sup>n</sup>) jinq<sup>\*1</sup> 'respectful' (IV, 270)
- 19 𪚩 R (141/152<sup>o</sup>) \*jiuh 'wild boar'
- 20 𪚪 R (153<sup>o</sup>/138) \*keen 'to gnaw'
- 21 粱 シノハツハ liang 'millet' (III, 46)
- 22 豊 フーリロッ \*lii<sup>\*2</sup> 'sacrificial vessel'
- 23 亂 フーリロッ luann 'disorder, revolt' (I, 83)
- 24 冒 R (13<sup>7</sup>/12/109) maw<sup>\*3</sup> 'to risk; to feign' (IV, 59)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also V jiuh

\*<sup>2</sup>The word is now written with R. 113, meaning 'ceremony, rite'. The element above R. 151 is *chiu* 'crooked'. See also XIII *nong*

\*<sup>3</sup>This phonetic has only nine strokes (see p. 188, n 1), as phonetic element often written R (73/109). See the 'example'.

18	驚	<i>jing</i>	(IV, 12)
----	---	-------------	----------

19	據	<i>jiuh</i>	(II, 99)
----	---	-------------	----------

20	壑	<i>keer</i>	(IV, 49)
----	---	-------------	----------

22	體	<i>tii</i>	(I, 69)
----	---	------------	---------

24	帽	<i>maw</i>	(IV, 263)
----	---	------------	-----------

## THIRTEEN STROKES

- |    |   |      |                             |                                       |            |
|----|---|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 25 | 農 | ㄋㄨㄥˊ | nong* <sup>1</sup>          | 'farmer'                              | (III, 3)   |
| 26 | 嗇 | ㄕㄟˊ  | seh* <sup>2</sup>           | 'stingy'                              | (III, 32)  |
| 27 | 盧 | ㄌㄨˊ  | R (141/151 <sup>0</sup> )   | *shi 'sacrificial vessel'             |            |
| 28 | 鄉 | ㄒㄩㄥˊ | shiang                      | 'village; country'                    | (II, 237)  |
| 29 | 新 | ㄒㄩㄣˊ | R (117/75/69 <sup>0</sup> ) | shin 'new'                            | (I, 34)    |
| 30 | 蜀 | ㄕㄨˊ  | (122/20/142 <sup>7</sup> )  | shuu '(literary name of)<br>Szechwan' |            |
| 31 | 歲 | ㄕㄨㄟˋ | suey* <sup>3</sup>          | 'year (of age)'                       | (I, 9)     |
| 32 | 肅 | ㄕㄨˋ  | suh                         | 'respectful'                          | (III, 316) |

\*<sup>1</sup>The element above R, 161 is *chiu* 'crooked'. See also XIII *lii*

\*<sup>4</sup>Distinguish the top part from that in XII *sang* and from VII *tsuoh*.

\*<sup>3</sup>Note that the character consists of VII *buh* and *shiu* '7-9 p.m.'. See Appendix I, p. 377.

26 牆 *chyang* (II, 235)

27 戲 *shih* (III, 101)

28 響 *sheang* (IV, 170)

29 薪 *shin* (II, 308)

30 濁 *jwo* (I, 107)

觸 *chuh* (II, 226)

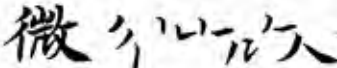
獨 *dwu* (III, 39)

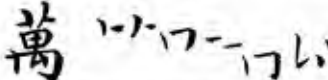
燭 *jwu* (IV, 238)

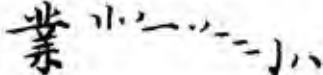
31 穢 *huey* (II, 271)

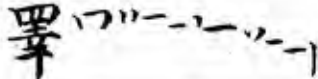


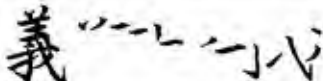
## THIRTEEN STROKES

33 微  uei\*<sup>1</sup> 'minute, small' (III, 85)

34 萬  wann\*<sup>2</sup> 'ten thousand' (I, 294)

35 業  yeh 'patrimony; profession' (II, 3)

36 罽  yih\*<sup>3</sup> 'to spy'

37 義  yih\*<sup>4</sup> 'justice; meaning' (I, 273)

38 意 R (180/61<sup>9</sup>) yih 'idea, meaning, will' (I, 217)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the Radicals 60, 46 and 66 are elements of this character. Distinguish the characters *huai*<sup>3</sup> and *jeng*<sup>3</sup>. See Analysis, pp. 294 and 301

\*<sup>2</sup>See also IX *yih* and XV *lih*

\*<sup>3</sup>See also VIII *shing*

\*<sup>4</sup>See also VII *woo*

---

36 擇 *tzer* (II, 162)

澤 *tzer* (III, 169)

---

37 議 *yih* (IV, 181)

---

38 億 *yih* (IV, 213)

---

FOURTEEN STROKES

1 察 *ツクハニ* char\*<sup>1</sup> 'to examine' (III, 296)

2 對 *ハツツエ* duey\*<sup>2</sup> 'facing; correct' (II, 57)

3 爾 *ニハル* eel 'you' (III, 298)

4 隻 R (140<sup>10</sup>/172/29) huoh 'measure'

5 監 *カン* jian\*<sup>3</sup> 'prison'

6 繼 *ツグ* \*jih\*<sup>4</sup> 'to connect'

7 盡 *ツク* jinn 'to exhaust; wholly' (I, 247)

8 聚 *ツク* jjuh\*<sup>6</sup> (III, 107)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also XI *jih*

\*<sup>2</sup>See also XVIII *tsong*

\*<sup>3</sup>See also XXIV *yan*

\*<sup>4</sup>The word is now written with R. 120

\*<sup>6</sup>See also VIII *cheu*

1 擦 *tsa* (III, 244)

4 護 *huh* (III, 14)

獲 *huoh* (IV, 39)

5 覽 *laan*<sup>\*1</sup> (III, 326)

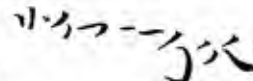
藍 *lan* (IV, 111)

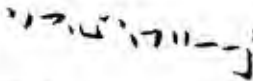
6 斷 *duann* (II, 164)

7 燼 *jinn* (IV, 253)


<sup>\*1</sup>Note that the phonetic is counted as '15 strokes' in this character


## FOURTEEN STROKES

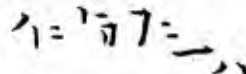
9 蒙  meng 'to cover' (III, 240)

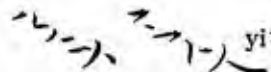
10 寧  ning\*<sup>1</sup> 'peaceful' (III, 290)

11 顯 R (72<sup>10</sup>/52x/86) \*shean\*<sup>2</sup> 'manifest; to display'

12 臺  R (33/30/14/133<sup>8</sup>) tair 'terrace; stage' (III, 311)

13 厭  R (27<sup>12</sup>/73/130/94) yann\*<sup>3</sup> 'satiated; to dislike'

14 與  yeu 'and; to give' (I, 56)

15 疑  yi\*<sup>4</sup> 'to doubt; doubt'

\*<sup>1</sup>Note the written variant which is almost R (40/61/101): 甯

\*<sup>2</sup>The word is now written with R. 181

\*<sup>3</sup>In the meaning 'satiated' the character is now generally written with R. 184

\*<sup>4</sup>Note that something like R. 21 and Radicals 111 and 103 are elements of this character

11 濕 *shy* (II, 260)

顯 *shean* (III, 87)

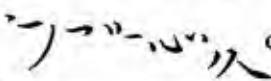
13 壓 *ia* (II, 61)


14 舉 *jeu* (III, 113)

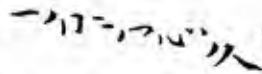
譽 *yuh* (III, 248)

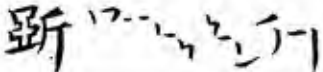
15 礙 *ay* (IV, 20)

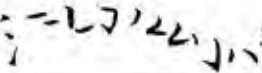
FIFTEEN STROKES


- 1 慶  *ching* 'to congratulate' (III, 324)

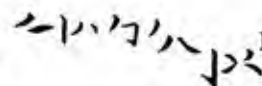
- 2 廣  R (53<sup>12</sup>/201) *goang* 'wide, broad' (I, 184)

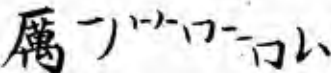
- 3 憂  *iou* 'sad; grief' (II, 284)

- 4 斲  *jwo*\*<sup>1</sup> 'to hack, chop'

- 5 潔  *jye* 'clean' (I, 79)

- 6 樂  R (106/52X/75<sup>11</sup>) *leh* 'joy' (I, 57)

- 7 黎  *li*\*<sup>2</sup> 'black-haired' (IV, 295)

- 8 厲  *lih*\*<sup>3</sup> 'severe, cruel'

\*<sup>1</sup>See also VIII *yea*

\*<sup>2</sup>Note the slightly changed appearance of R. 202

\*<sup>3</sup>See also IX *yuh* and XIII *wann*

2 擴 *kuoh* (IV, 80)

鑛 *kuang* (III, 151)

3 優 *iou* (IV, 174)

4 鬪 *dow* (II, 328)

6 藥 *yaw* (II, 129)

8 勵 *lih* (III, 68)



9 賣 R (33/122/154<sup>8</sup>) may\*<sup>1</sup> 'to sell' (III, 119)

---

10 寫 R (40<sup>12</sup>/134/20/86) shiee 'to write' (I, 31)

---

11 興 仁-17-1-1-1, shing\*<sup>2</sup> 'to rise; rise' (I, 150)

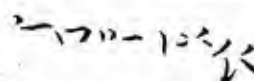
---

12 養 〃-1-1-1-1-1 yeang\*<sup>3</sup> 'to rear, nourish' (II, 19)

\*<sup>5</sup>Note that R. 123 is the phonetic element in this character

9	讀	<i>dwu</i>	(I, 29)
10	瀉	<i>shieh</i>	(IV, 231)

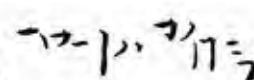
SIXTEEN STROKES

- 1 裏  \*hwai \*1 'to carry in the bosom'

---

- 2 諸 R (149<sup>9</sup>/125/72/3) ju \*2 'all'

---

- 3 賴  lay \*3 'to rely upon' (I, 205)

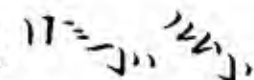
---

- 4 歷 R (27/115x/77<sup>12</sup>) lih 'to pass through, calendar' (IV, 145)

---

- 5 盧 R (141/102/108<sup>11</sup>) lu 'fire pan; surname'

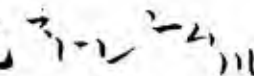
---

- 6 縣  shiann \*4 'district' (IV, 257)

---

- 7 穌 R (195/115<sup>11</sup>) su 'to revive' (III, 234)

---

- 8 疏  su 'distant; careless' (IV, 103)

\*1 The word is now written with R. 61

\*2 See IX *jee* and the note referring to the final dot (R. 3)

\*3 See also VII *shuh*

\*4 Note the printed variant: 縣

1	壞	<i>huay</i>	(III, 9)
2	儲	<i>chuu</i>	(II, 199)
3	懶	<i>laan</i>	(IV, 36)
6	懸	<i>shyuan</i>	(III, 219)

SEVENTEEN STROKES

- 1 嬰 R (154x/38<sup>14</sup>) ing 'infant'

---

- 2 虧  kuei\*<sup>1</sup> 'loss; to lose' (IV, 135)

---

- 3 闌  lan\*<sup>2</sup> 'railing; to bar'

---

- 4 襄  shiang 'to remove; to praise'

---

- 5 隱 R (170<sup>14</sup>/87/48/58/61) yiin 'to conceal; to retire'

---

- 6 營  yng 'camp; to plan' (III, 145)

---

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the left-hand element of the character consists of Radicals 141 and 172, and that the right-hand element is almost III yī

\*<sup>2</sup>The word is now mostly written with R. 75 in the first, and with R. 64 in the second meaning

1	櫻	<i>ing</i>	(IV, 287)
3	蘭	<i>lan</i>	(IV, 184)
4	讓	<i>rang</i>	(IV, 129)
5	廳	<i>yiin</i>	(IV, 144)

1 豐 1 3 1 3 1 2 1 7 feng 'abundant' (I, 297)

2 𪇑 R (140/30x/172<sup>10</sup>) guann\*<sup>1</sup> 'heron'

3 叢 <sup>tsong</sup>\*2 'crowded;  
取 <sup>リシ</sup> 'flourishing' (III, 162)

4 藏 <sup>tsarng</sup>\*3 'to conceal; to (III, 282)  
store'

\*<sup>23</sup>The reading *tsang* (verb) is more common for the isolated character than *tsang* (noun 'storehouse'). Note that Radicals 140, 90, 131 and 62 are elements of this character.

2 歡	<i>huan</i>	(I, 290)
權	<i>chyuan</i>	(II, 170)
勸	<i>chiuann</i>	(III, 57)



NINETEEN STROKES

- 1 麗 *lih*\*<sup>1</sup> 'beautiful' (III, 215)

- 2 𧰨 R (149/120<sup>13</sup>/120) \**liuan*\*<sup>2</sup> 'to bind'

- 3 羅 R (122<sup>14</sup>/120/172) *luo*\*<sup>3</sup> 'gauze' (II, 147)

- 4 贊 *tzann*\*<sup>4</sup> 'to assist'

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the bottom part of the character is R. 198

\*<sup>2</sup>The word is now written with R. 64. See also XXII *uan*

\*<sup>3</sup>Note that the bottom part of the character is *wei* 'to hold fast' (II, 244)

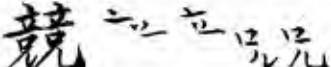
\*<sup>4</sup>Note that the two top elements are slightly different, the second being VI *shian*

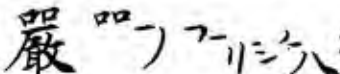
1	曬	<i>shay</i>	(IV, 164)
---	---	-------------	-----------

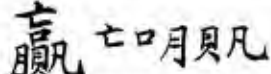
2	變	<i>biann</i>	(II, 24)
---	---	--------------	----------

4	讚	<i>tzann</i>	(IV, 31)
---	---	--------------	----------


## TWENTY STROKES

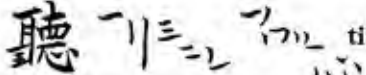
- 1 競  jing\*<sup>1</sup> 'to wrangle' (III, 189)

- 2 嚴  yan\*<sup>2</sup> 'severe, stern'

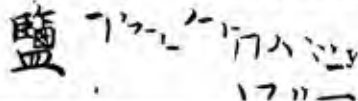
- 3 贏  yng\*<sup>3</sup> 'to win' (III, 105)

## TWENTY-TWO STROKES

- 1 彎  R (149/120x/57<sup>19</sup>) uan\*<sup>4</sup> 'to curve, bend'

- 2 聽  ting\*<sup>5</sup> 'to hear' (II, 305)

## TWENTY-FOUR STROKES

- 1 鹽  yan\*<sup>6</sup> 'salt' (II, 185)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the two bottom elements (each under R. 117) are slightly different, the second being V *shiong*

\*<sup>2</sup>Note that Radicals 30, 27, 128 and 66 are elements of this character

\*<sup>3</sup>Note that this character consists of the following elements: III *wang*, R. 30, R. 74, R. 154 and III *farn*

\*<sup>4</sup>See also XIX *liun*

\*<sup>5</sup>Note that the left part consists of Radicals 128 and 96 and that the right part is *der*<sup>2</sup> (see Analysis, p. )

\*<sup>6</sup>Note that the character consists of R. 197 and XIV *jian*

2	巖	yan	(III, 158)
1	灣	uan	(III, 312)

## NOTES

---

THIRD PART

ANALYSIS OF THE  
I200  
BASIC CHARACTERS

## A

- 3040<sub>4</sub> 安 an (VI an R ||40<sup>3</sup>) peaceful, quiet (II, 91)
- 5304<sub>4</sub> 按 ann<sup>1</sup> (64<sup>6</sup>/VI an R) to place; according to;  
(read enn) to press (II, 106)
- 2224<sub>1</sub> 岸 ann<sup>2</sup> (46<sup>5</sup>/27/51) bank, shore (III, 305)
- 6c06<sub>1</sub> 暗 ann<sup>3</sup> (72<sup>9</sup>/180) dark, secret (IV, 248)
- 3713<sub>4</sub> 澳 aw (85<sup>13</sup>/XIII aw) in *Awjou* 'Australia' (IV, 87)
- 2024<sub>7</sub> 愛 ay<sup>1</sup> (87/14/61<sup>9</sup>/34) to love (I, 248)
- 1768<sub>1</sub> 礙 ay<sup>2</sup> (112<sup>14</sup>/XIV yi) to hinder, oppose (IV, 20)

## B

- 8000<sub>0</sub> 八 ba<sup>1</sup> (12) eight (—)
- 5200<sub>0</sub> 捌 ba<sup>2\*1</sup> (64<sup>7</sup>/30/18[or 19]/18) eight  
(large figure) (II, 178)
- 7771<sub>7</sub> 巴 ba<sup>3</sup> (IV ba ||49<sup>1</sup>) in *Bali* 'Paris' (IV, 294)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 265, n. 1

- 5701<sub>7</sub> 把 baa (64<sup>4</sup>/IV ba) to take hold of (indicating (I, 154)  
object placed before the  
verb)
- 2104<sub>7</sub> 版 baan (91<sup>4</sup>/IV faan) (printing block), edition (II, 219)
- 1060<sub>0</sub> 百 bae (1/106<sup>1</sup>) hundred (IV, 56)
- 2600<sub>0</sub> 白 bair (106) white; clear (III, 74)
- 1111<sub>4</sub> 班 ban<sup>1</sup> (96<sup>6</sup>/II/96) class, rank (IV, 60)
- 2744<sub>7</sub> 般 ban<sup>2</sup> (X ban R || 137<sup>4</sup>) sort, kind (IV, 102)
- 5704<sub>7</sub> 搬 ban<sup>3</sup> (64<sup>10</sup>/X ban R) to move, shift (IV, 281)
- 4422<sub>7</sub> 幫 bang (VII bang R/VIII bor R || 50<sup>9\*1</sup>[or 50<sup>14</sup>])  
to help (II, 88)
- 0044<sub>1</sub> 辦 bann<sup>1</sup> (160<sup>9</sup>/19/160) to do, to manage (I, 216)
- 9050<sub>0</sub> 半 bann<sup>2</sup> (V bann || 24<sup>3</sup>) half (II, 103)
- 2629<sub>4</sub> 保 bao<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>7</sup>/30/75) to protect (I, 73)

\*1Note that the counting of the strokes

refers to the printed variants 幫 and 幫. See feng<sup>3</sup> and VIII bor



- 3080<sub>6</sub> 寶 bao<sup>2</sup> (40<sup>17</sup>/96/121\*<sup>1</sup>[or V *eel*]/154) (III, 251)  
treasure; precious
- 7721<sub>2</sub> 胞 bau (130<sup>5</sup>/V *bau*) womb (I, 54)
- 4414<sub>2</sub> 薄 baur (140<sup>13</sup>/85/VII *fuu*/41) thin (IV, 3)
- 4744<sub>7</sub> 報 baw (VIII *shing*/IV *fwu* || 32<sup>9</sup>) to report; (I, 3)  
report; newspaper
- 2155<sub>0</sub> 拜 bay (64<sup>5</sup>/V) to salute; to visit; to (III, 96)  
worship
- 5073<sub>2</sub> 表 beau (VIII *beau* || 145<sup>3</sup>) outside; to dis- (II, 172)  
play; chart, index
- 1111<sub>0</sub> 北 beei (V *beei* || 21<sup>3</sup>) north (II, 213)
- 5023<sub>0</sub> 本 been (75<sup>1</sup>/1) root (II, 11)
- 2640<sub>0</sub> 卑 bei<sup>1</sup> (VIII *bei* || 24<sup>6</sup>) base, low, humble (IV, 37)
- 4199<sub>0</sub> 杯 bei<sup>2</sup> (75<sup>4</sup>/IV *buh*) cup, glass (IV, 276)
- 2026<sub>1</sub> 倍 bey<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>8</sup>/VIII *poou* R) double; (with a (II, 317)  
numeral) times

\*<sup>1</sup>Rad. 121 occurs in the printed variant:

寶

- 2422<sub>7</sub> 備 bey<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>10</sup>/X) to prepare; to complete (III, 133)
- 3424<sub>7</sub> 被 bey<sup>3</sup> (145<sup>5</sup>/107) coverlet; indicating the passive (IV, 95)
- 3630<sub>2</sub> 邊 bian (132/116/70/162<sup>15</sup>) side, edge, margin (III, 198)
- 2124<sub>8</sub> 便 biann<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>7</sup>/VII genq) convenient, convenience (I, 94)
- 2224<sub>7</sub> 變 biann<sup>2</sup> (XIX liuan R/66 || 149<sup>16</sup>) to change (II, 24)
- 3330<sub>2</sub> 遍 biann<sup>3</sup> (IX bean/162<sup>9</sup>) everywhere; time, turn (II, 193)
- 3300<sub>0</sub> 必 bih<sup>1</sup> (V bih || 61<sup>1</sup>) necessarily, by all means; must (I, 95)
- 7010<sub>4</sub> 壁 bih<sup>2</sup> (XIII bih R/32<sup>13</sup>) wall, screen, partition (II, 253)
- 8850<sub>7</sub> 筆 bii<sup>1</sup> (118<sup>6</sup>/129) (writing) brush; writing utensil (I, 174)
- 2424<sub>7</sub> 彼 bii<sup>2</sup> (60<sup>5</sup>/107) that (liter. sytle) (II, 326)
- 2171<sub>0</sub> 比 bii<sup>3</sup> (81) to compare (III, 63)
- 7280<sub>1</sub> 兵 bing (V chiou/12<sup>5</sup>) weapon; soldier (IV, 215)

- 0012<sub>7</sub> 病 binq<sup>1</sup> (104<sup>5</sup>/V *tiing*) illness, disease (I, 85)
- 8010<sub>2</sub> 並 binq<sup>2\*</sup> (VIII binq || 1<sup>7</sup>) together, at the same time (IV, 25)
- 3414<sub>7</sub> 波 bo (85<sup>5</sup>/107) wave (IV, 186)
- 4304<sub>2</sub> 博 bor<sup>1</sup> (24<sup>10</sup>/VII *fuu*/41) ample, spacious, extensive (III, 235)
- 2620<sub>0</sub> 伯 bor<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>5</sup>/106) uncle (father's elder brother) (IV, 261)
- 4690<sub>0</sub> 柏 bor<sup>3</sup> (75<sup>5</sup>/106) (colloquially read *bae*) cypress (IV, 297)
- 1090<sub>0</sub> 不 buh<sup>1</sup> (IV buh || 1<sup>3</sup>) not. (Read *bwu* before words in the fourth tone) (I, 13)
- 2120<sub>1</sub> 步 buh<sup>2</sup> (VII buh || 77<sup>3</sup>) step (I, 182)
- 0762<sub>7</sub> 部 buh<sup>3</sup> (VIII\* *poou* R/163<sup>8</sup>) section, department (II, 23)
- 4022<sub>7</sub> 布 buh<sup>4</sup> (V buh || 50<sup>2</sup>) cloth (II, 148)
- 8814<sub>2</sub> 簿 buh<sup>5</sup> (118<sup>13</sup>/85/VII *fuu*/41) register (III, 249)

\*1 Note the variant 並

3322<sub>7</sub> 補 buu (145<sup>7</sup>/VII *fuu*) to mend, to repair (III, 106)

6240<sub>0</sub> 别 bye\*<sup>1</sup> (30/18[or 19]/18<sup>5</sup>) to separate;  
another (II, 289)

2644<sub>6</sub> 鼻 byi (209) nose (II, 21)

## Ch

0021<sub>4</sub> 產 chaan\*<sup>2</sup> (117/4/100<sup>6</sup>) to bear, to produce (I, 296)

4612<sub>7</sub> 場 chaang<sup>1</sup> (32<sup>9</sup>/IX *yang*) field, ground, arena (II, 323)

0024<sub>8</sub> 廠 chaang<sup>2</sup> (53<sup>12</sup>/VIII *shang*/66) shed, work-  
shop (III, 62)

8021<sub>1</sub> 差 chah (X *chah* R || 48<sup>7</sup>) to differ (IV, 106)

2190<sub>4</sub> 柴 chair (VI *tsyy* R/75<sup>5</sup>\*<sup>3</sup>) firewood (IV, 74)

6060<sub>0</sub> 昌 chang (VIII *chang* R || 72<sup>4</sup>) auspicious,  
good (I, 271)

2626<sub>0</sub> 倡 chanq<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>8</sup>/VIII *chang* R) to lead, to introduce (I, 241)

\*<sup>1</sup>Phonetic in *ba*<sup>2</sup>, which could thus be analysed as (64<sup>7</sup>/VIII *bye* R)

\*<sup>2</sup>Printed form 67/27/100<sup>6</sup>: 產

\*<sup>3</sup>Note that *tsyy* is counted as 'five strokes' when being the phonetic

- 6606<sub>0</sub> 唱 chanq<sup>2</sup> (30<sup>8</sup>/VIII *chang* R) to sing (III, 273)
- 4490<sub>1</sub> 茶 char<sup>1</sup> (X char || 140<sup>6</sup>) tea (III, 141)
- 3090<sub>1</sub> 察 char<sup>2</sup> (XIV char || 40<sup>11</sup>) to examine (judicially) (III, 296)
- 4010<sub>6</sub> 查 char<sup>3</sup> (75<sup>5</sup>/73/1) to examine; to consult (as a dictionary) (IV, 168)
- 9022<sub>7</sub> 常 charng<sup>1</sup> (VIII *shang*/50<sup>8</sup>) constantly, frequently, common (I, 99)
- 7622<sub>7</sub> 腸 charng<sup>2</sup> (130<sup>8</sup>/IX *yang*) intestines, bowels (II, 137)
- 9060<sub>1</sub> 嘗 charng<sup>3</sup> (VIII *shang*/VI *jyy* R || 30<sup>11</sup>) to taste, to try (II, 283)
- 7173<sub>2</sub> 長 charng<sup>4</sup> (168) long; (read *jaáng*) to grow; old, senior (III, 186)
- 3712<sub>0</sub> 潮 chaur (85<sup>12</sup>/XII *jau* R) tide; moist, damp (IV, 204)
- 5000<sub>0</sub> 車 che (159) cart, carriage (II, 294)
- 3315<sub>3</sub> 淺 chean (85<sup>8</sup>/62x) shallow (III, 174)
- 1112<sub>7</sub> 巧 cheau (48<sup>2</sup>/II *cheau*) skilful; lucky (IV, 233)

- 2194; 稱 cheng (115<sup>0</sup>/IX *cheng*) to praise; to call; (IV, 85)  
to weigh; (read *cheng*)  
steelyard
- 0021; 塵 chern<sup>1</sup> (198/32<sup>11</sup>) dust (II, 40)
- 7123; 辰 chern<sup>2</sup> (161) (morning star —) 7-9 (IV, 306)  
a.m.
- 5320; 成 cherng<sup>1</sup> (VII cherng || 62<sup>3</sup>) to become; (I, 227)  
complete, whole
- 4315; 城 cherng<sup>2</sup> (32<sup>7</sup>/VII *cherng*) wall (of a town); (I, 231)  
town
- 2691; 程 cherng<sup>3</sup> (115<sup>7</sup>/30/96) road; rule (III, 176)
- 0365; 誠 cherng<sup>4</sup> (149<sup>7</sup>/VII *cherng*) sincere, true, (IV, 109)  
honest
- 1714; 取 cheu<sup>1</sup> (VIII cheu R || 29<sup>6</sup>) to take (III, 241)
- 1740; 娶 cheu<sup>2</sup> (VIII cheu R/38<sup>8</sup>) to take a wife, (IV, 17)  
marry
- 4782; 期 chi<sup>1</sup> (VIII *chyi*/74<sup>8</sup>) period, date (also read (II, 107)  
*chyi*)
- 4071; 七 chi<sup>2</sup> (II chi || 1<sup>1</sup>) seven (—)
- 3490; 柒 chi<sup>3</sup> (85[or 15]/II *chi*/75<sup>5</sup>) seven (large (II, 177)  
figure)

- 4788<sub>2</sub> 欺 *chi*<sup>4</sup> (VIII *chy*/76<sup>8</sup>) to cheat; to oppress (III, 227)
- 5040<sub>4</sub> 妻 *chi*<sup>5</sup> (VIII *chi* || 38<sup>5</sup>) wife (IV, 18)
- 2040<sub>0</sub> 千 *chian*<sup>1</sup> (4/24<sup>1</sup>) thousand (I, 35)
- 8716<sub>1</sub> 鉛 *chian*<sup>2</sup> (167<sup>5</sup>/V *yann* R) lead (III, 155)
- 7710<sub>0</sub> 且 *chiee* (V *chiee* || 1<sup>4</sup>) moreover (IV, 26)
- 4772<sub>0</sub> 切 *chieh* (II *chi*/18<sup>2</sup>) urgent; intimate; all; (read *chie*) to cut (II, 159)
- 6666<sub>3</sub> 器 *chih*<sup>1</sup> (30<sup>13</sup>/30/94/30x) vessel, utensil (I, 77)
- 8091<sub>7</sub> 氣 *chih*<sup>2</sup> (84<sup>6</sup>/119) breath; vapour, air (I, 108)
- 0090<sub>4</sub> 棄 *chih*<sup>3</sup> (IV *tuh* R/V *shyh*<sup>\*1</sup>/75<sup>8</sup>) to abandon (III, 118)
- 4780<sub>1</sub> 起 *chii*<sup>1</sup> (156<sup>3</sup>/49) to rise, get up; (lit. style) to raise (I, 272)
- 2210<sub>8</sub> 豈 *chii*<sup>2</sup> (46/151<sup>3</sup>) how? (implying negative answer) (III, 124)

\*<sup>1</sup>See order of strokes under XII *chih*, but V *shyh* is usually written for the middle part of this character:

棄

- 0562<sub>7</sub> 請 chiing (149<sup>8</sup>/174) to beg, to ask, to invite (I, 137)
- 0691<sub>0</sub> 親 chin<sup>1</sup> (117/75/147<sup>9</sup>) relation, relative (I, 131)
- 2724<sub>7</sub> 侵 chin<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>7</sup>/VII chin R) to usurp, invade (II, 243)
- 3512<sub>7</sub> 清 ching<sup>1</sup> (85<sup>8</sup>/174) pure, clean (I, 78)
- 5101<sub>1</sub> 輕 ching<sup>2</sup> (159<sup>7</sup>/VII jing R) light (weight) (III, 137)
- 5022<sub>7</sub> 青 ching<sup>3</sup> (174) green; blue; black (III, 266)
- 0024<sub>7</sub> 慶 chinq (XV chinq || 61<sup>11</sup>) (lit. style) to congratulate; blessings (III, 324)
- 2998<sub>0</sub> 秋 chiou (IX chiou R || 115<sup>4</sup>) autumn (IV, 153)
- 7171<sub>6</sub> 區 chiu (XI chiu R || 23<sup>9</sup>) district (III, 300)
- 6071<sub>2</sub> 圈 chiuann (31<sup>8\*1</sup>/VI jiuann/26) circle (III, 201)
- 4422<sub>7</sub> 勸 chiuann (XVIII guann R/19<sup>18</sup>) to exhort; to encourage (III, 57)

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp., p. 12, n. 1



- 8573<sub>0</sub> 缺 chiue (121<sup>4</sup>/IV *guay*) lacking, deficient (III, 182)
- 8762<sub>7</sub> 卻 chiueh\*<sup>1</sup> (150/163<sup>7</sup>) yet, still, however (II, 93)
- 4073<sub>1</sub> 去 chiu<sup>1</sup> (V chiu R || 28<sup>3</sup>) to go (movement away from the speaker) (I, 111)
- 4780<sub>4</sub> 趣 chiu<sup>2</sup> (156<sup>8</sup>/128/29) to hasten; interesting (IV, 180)
- 5202<sub>7</sub> 揣 choai (64<sup>9</sup>/IX *duan* R) to estimate; to feel (III, 209)  
for
- 2122<sub>1</sub> 衝 chong<sup>1</sup> (144<sup>9\*2</sup>/IX *jong*) to rush against (II, 74)
- 0021<sub>3</sub> 充 chong<sup>2</sup> (VI chong R || 10<sup>4</sup>) to fill (IV, 159)
- 5013<sub>6</sub> 蟲 chorn<sup>g</sup> (142<sup>12</sup>/142x) insects (IV, 178)
- 5506<sub>0</sub> 抽 chou (64<sup>5</sup>/V *you*) to draw (out); to levy (III, 109)
- 2792<sub>0</sub> 綢 chour<sup>1</sup> (120<sup>8</sup>/VIII *jou*) silk (II, 150)
- 2933<sub>8</sub> 愁 chour<sup>2</sup> (IX *chiou* R/61<sup>9</sup>) sad; melancholy (II, 285)

\*<sup>1</sup>This character is really read *shih* 'crack'; the correct forms for *chiueh* are  
8762<sub>0</sub> 卻 (150/26<sup>7</sup>) or 4772<sub>0</sub> 却 (VII *chiueh* || 26<sup>7</sup>).

\*<sup>2</sup>Cp., p. 50, n. 4

- 2421<sub>7</sub> 仇 chour<sup>3</sup> (9<sup>2</sup>/II *jeou*) enemy; to hate (III, 225)
- 2792<sub>0</sub> 稠 chour<sup>4</sup> (115<sup>8</sup>/VIII *jou*) crowded, dense; thick (IV, 293)
- 2643<sub>0</sub> 臭 chow (132<sup>4</sup>/94) stench; stinking (IV, 259)
- 2277<sub>2</sub> 出 chu<sup>1</sup> (V chu || 17<sup>3</sup>) to go out; to come out (I, 110)
- 3722<sub>0</sub> 初 chu<sup>2</sup> (145/18<sup>5</sup>) beginning (III, 202)
- 2200<sub>0</sub> 川 chuan<sup>1</sup> (47) river (III, 301)
- 3024<sub>1</sub> 穿 chuan<sup>2</sup> (116<sup>4</sup>/92) to pierce; to put on, wear (as clothing) (IV, 273)
- 3060<sub>2</sub> 窗 chuang (116<sup>7</sup>/VII *chuang*) window (I, 104)
- 6708<sub>2</sub> 吹 chuei (30<sup>4</sup>/76) to blow (IV, 6)
- 5060<sub>3</sub> 春 chuen (V/72<sup>5</sup>) spring (season) (IV, 152)
- 2622<sub>7</sub> 觸 chuh<sup>1</sup> (148<sup>13</sup>/XIII *shuu* R) to butt; to run against, touch (II, 226)
- 2124<sub>1</sub> 處 chuh<sup>2</sup> (141<sup>5</sup>/V *chuh*) place; nominal suffix (p. 167, n. 1)

- 4480<sub>1</sub> 楚 chuu<sup>1</sup> (XIII chuu R || 75<sup>9</sup>) thicker; clear (I, 176)  
(liter. style)
- 2426<sub>0</sub> 儲 chuu<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>16</sup>/XVI ju R) to collect, to store (II, 199)
- 1468<sub>1</sub> 礎 chuu<sup>3</sup> (112<sup>13</sup>/XIII chuu R) base (III, 192)
- 2524<sub>3</sub> 傳 chwan<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>11</sup>/XI juan) to transmit; (read juann) (I, 125)  
record, biography
- 2746<sub>1</sub> 船 chwan<sup>2</sup> (137<sup>5</sup>/V yann R) boat (II, 297)
- 7126<sub>3</sub> 唇 chwen (161/30<sup>7\*1</sup>) lip (IV, 143)
- 7829<sub>4</sub> 除 chwu<sup>1</sup> (170<sup>7</sup>/VII yu) to remove (II, 70)
- 0024<sub>0</sub> 廚 chwu<sup>2</sup> (53<sup>12</sup>[or 27<sup>12</sup>]/XII shuh) kitchen (IV, 97)
- 6801<sub>7</sub> 吃 chy (30<sup>3</sup>/III chii) to eat (I, 197)
- 8315<sub>3</sub> 錢 chyan<sup>1</sup> (167<sup>8</sup>/VIII jian R) money (I, 159)
- 8022<sub>1</sub> 前 chyan<sup>2</sup> (IX chyan || 18<sup>7</sup>) (in) front; before, ago  
(I, 268; III, 306)

\*<sup>1</sup>or 7122; 脣 (161/130<sup>7</sup>)

- 2426<sub>1</sub> 牆 chyang<sup>1</sup> (90<sup>13</sup>/XIII *seh*) wall (II, 235)
- 1323<sub>6</sub> 強 chyang<sup>2</sup> (57<sup>9</sup>/30/142) strong (III, 302)
- 2222<sub>7</sub> 僑 chyou (9<sup>12</sup>/XII *chyou*) to sojourn; to live abroad (III, 313)
- 4062<sub>1</sub> 奇 chyi<sup>1</sup> (VIII *chy* R || 37<sup>5</sup>) strange; rare (I, 97)
- 0022<sub>3</sub> 齊 chyi<sup>2</sup> (210) even, regular (I, 179)
- 4480<sub>1</sub> 其 chyi<sup>3</sup> (VIII *chy* || 12<sup>8</sup>) he, she, it, they; his, her, its, theirs (liter. style) (III, 143)
- 4412<sub>7</sub> 勤 chyn<sup>1</sup> (XI *jiin*/19<sup>11</sup>) laborious (II, 325)
- 5090<sub>4</sub> 秦 chyn<sup>2</sup> (V/115<sup>5</sup>) Ch'in, name of a dynasty (IV, 154)
- 9502<sub>7</sub> 情 chyn<sup>g</sup> (61<sup>8</sup>/174) feelings; affection; circumstances (I, 253)
- 3022<sub>7</sub> 窮 chyon<sup>g</sup> (116<sup>10</sup>/X *gong* R) poor; to exhaust (I, 59)
- 4313<sub>2</sub> 求 chyou<sup>1</sup> (VII *chyou* || 85<sup>2</sup>) to seek, strive for (I, 96)
- 1313<sub>2</sub> 球 chyou<sup>2</sup> (96<sup>7</sup>/VII *chyou*) ball (IV, 301)

- 540<sub>41</sub> 持 chyr<sup>1</sup> (64<sup>6</sup>/VI syh R) to hold; to support (II, 27)
- 3730<sub>5</sub> 遲 chyr<sup>2</sup> (XI shi/162<sup>11</sup>) slow; late; to delay (III, 206)
- 8010<sub>4</sub> 全 chyuan<sup>1</sup> (VI chyuan R || 11<sup>4</sup>) complete(ly); (II, 92)  
all
- 4491<sub>4</sub> 權 chyuan<sup>2</sup> (75<sup>18</sup>/XVIII guann R) power, (II, 170)  
authority
- 1750<sub>1</sub> 群 chyun (VII jiun/123<sup>7</sup>) herd, flock (I, 207)
- 2722<sub>7</sub> 侈 chyy<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>6</sup>/VI duo R) extravagant, wasteful (II, 50)
- 1310<sub>0</sub> 恥 chyy<sup>2</sup> (128/61<sup>6</sup>) shame, disgrace (II, 304)
- 2177<sub>2</sub> 齒 chyy<sup>3</sup> (211) tooth (IV, 278)

## D

- 5102<sub>0</sub> 打 daa (64<sup>2</sup>/II ding R) to beat, to strike (I, 274)
- 7726<sub>1</sub> 膽 daan (130<sup>13</sup>/XIII jan) gall-bladder, gall (II, 309)
- 4003<sub>0</sub> 大 dah (37) great, big, large (I, 172)

6650<sub>6</sub> 單 dan (XII dan || 30<sup>9</sup>) single; bill, form (II, 202)

9060<sub>6</sub> 當 dang (VIII shang/102<sup>8</sup>) ought, must; suitable (I, 202)

1713<sub>6</sub> 蛋 dann<sup>1</sup> (103/142<sup>6</sup>) egg (IV, 2)

6010<sub>0</sub> 旦 dann<sup>2</sup> (72<sup>1</sup>/1) dawn, morning (IV, 207)

2220<sub>0</sub> 倒 dao<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>8</sup>/133/18) to fall over; (read *daw*) to pour; nevertheless (I, 275)

2772<sub>7</sub> 島 dao<sup>2</sup> (46<sup>7</sup>/196\*<sup>1</sup>) island (IV, 66)

3430<sub>6</sub> 達 dar<sup>1</sup> (32/123/162<sup>9</sup>) to reach to (III, 181; III, 261)

8860<sub>1</sub> 答 dar<sup>2</sup> (118<sup>6</sup>/VI *her*) to reply (III, 258)

1722<sub>0</sub> 刀 dau (18) knife (IV, 240)

3830<sub>6</sub> 道 daw<sup>1</sup> (185/162<sup>9</sup>) road (I, 116)

1210<sub>0</sub> 到 daw<sup>2</sup> (133/18<sup>6</sup>) to reach; to arrive (I, 145)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note the missing '4 dots'

- 3710<sub>7</sub> 盜 daw<sup>3</sup> (VII *shyan*\*<sup>1</sup> R/108<sup>7</sup>) robber (II, 321)
- 4422<sub>7</sub> 帶 day<sup>1</sup> (XI day || 50<sup>8</sup>) belt, to carry, to take (II, 210)  
with
- 2324<sub>0</sub> 代 day<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>3</sup>/56) to substitute; to do some- (II, 220)  
thing for somebody else
- 2762<sub>0</sub> 的 ·de (106<sup>3</sup>/III *shaur* R) connective (genitival) I, 16)  
particle and gerundial  
suffix
- 6136<sub>0</sub> 點 dean (203<sup>5</sup>\*<sup>2</sup>/V *jan* R) dot; to kindle, to light (III, 21)
- 8834<sub>1</sub> 等 deeng (118<sup>6</sup>/VI *syh*) to wait; class, rank (II, 7)
- 1210<sub>8</sub> 登 deng<sup>1</sup> (XII deng R || 105<sup>7</sup>) to ascend; to (III, 211)  
record, publish
- 9281<sub>8</sub> 燈 deng<sup>2</sup> (86<sup>12</sup>/XII *deng* R) lamp (IV, 237)
- 2624<sub>1</sub> 得 der<sup>1</sup> (60<sup>8</sup>/72/1/41) to obtain; (read ·de) (I, 87)  
gerundial suffix (= ·de)
- 2423<sub>1</sub> 德 der<sup>2</sup>\*<sup>3</sup> (60<sup>12</sup>/24/122/1/61) virtue (III, 120)
- 2224<sub>0</sub> 低 di (9<sup>5</sup>/V *dii*) low (II, 60)

\*<sup>1</sup>Also (VI *tyh* R/108<sup>8</sup>): 盜, see also *shiann*<sup>4</sup>.

\*\*The '4 dots' to be written last.

\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. *ting*

- 0026<sub>1</sub> 店 diann<sup>1</sup> (53<sup>5</sup>/V *jan* R) shop, inn (II, 186)
- 1071<sub>8</sub> 電 diann<sup>2</sup> (173<sup>5</sup>/V) lightning; electricity (II, 214)
- 8822<sub>7</sub> 第 di<sup>h</sup> (118<sup>5</sup>/57/2/4\*<sup>1</sup>) order, series (I, 1)
- 4411<sub>2</sub> 地 di<sup>h</sup> (32<sup>3</sup>/III *yee*) earth (II, 34)
- 8022<sub>7</sub> 弟 di<sup>h</sup> (VII di<sup>h</sup> || 57<sup>4</sup>) younger brother (III, 30)
- 0022<sub>7</sub> 帝 di<sup>h</sup> (IX di<sup>h</sup> || 50<sup>6</sup>) emperor (IV, 146)
- 5204<sub>0</sub> 抵 dii<sup>1</sup> (64<sup>5</sup>/V *dii*) to resist, oppose; to off-  
set, to balance (I, 260)
- 0024<sub>2</sub> 底 dii<sup>2</sup> (53<sup>5</sup>/V *dii*) bottom; underneath (IV, 79)
- 1020<sub>0</sub> 丁 ding (II ding R || 1<sup>1</sup>) surname; fourth of  
10 "stems" (II, 104)
- 3080<sub>1</sub> 定 dinq<sup>1</sup> (40<sup>5</sup>/103\*<sup>2</sup>) to settle, to determine (I, 80)
- 0162<sub>0</sub> 訂 dinq<sup>2</sup> (149<sup>2</sup>/II *ding* R) to fix; to edit; to  
subscribe (III, 178)

\*<sup>1</sup>Compare *di<sup>h</sup>*\*<sup>2</sup>Note the different top-stroke. The real phonetic is a variant of 正



- 2073<sub>1</sub> 丢 diou (1<sup>5</sup> or [4<sup>5</sup>]/32/28) to cast away; to lose (II, 272)
- 8141<sub>8</sub> 短 doan (111<sup>7</sup>/151) short; deficient (III, 185)
- 5090<sub>6</sub> 東 dong<sup>1</sup> (VIII dong || 75<sup>4</sup>) east (II, 75)
- 2730<sub>3</sub> 冬 dong<sup>2</sup> (V dong R || 15<sup>3</sup>) winter (IV, 280)
- 2412<sub>7</sub> 動 donq<sup>1</sup> (IX jonq/19<sup>9</sup>) to move (I, 61)
- 3712<sub>0</sub> 洞 donq<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>6</sup>/VI torng R) hole, cave (III, 320)
- 9401<sub>4</sub> 懂 doong (61<sup>13</sup>/140/IX jonq) to understand (III, 259)
- 7712<sub>1</sub> 鬪 dow<sup>1</sup> (191<sup>15</sup>/XV jwo) to fight, to quarrel (II, 328)
- 1010<sub>8</sub> 豆 dow<sup>2</sup> (151) beans (III, 45)
- 0011<sub>8</sub> 痘 dow<sup>3</sup> (104<sup>7</sup>/151) smallpox (III, 194)
- 4762<sub>7</sub> 都 du<sup>1</sup> (IX jee R || 163<sup>9</sup>) (also read dou) completely, all (I, 55)
- 2760<sub>4</sub> 督 du<sup>2</sup> (VIII shou/109<sup>8</sup>) to supervise (IV, 250)

- 0212, 端 duan (117<sup>9</sup>/IX *duan* R) origin, head; up- (IV, 32)  
right
- 2794, 緞 duann<sup>1</sup> (120<sup>9</sup>/IX *duann*) satin (II, 151)
- 2272, 斷 duann<sup>2</sup> (XIV *jih*/69<sup>14</sup>) to break, cut off; to (II, 164)  
decide
- 0844, 敦 duen (VIII *sheang* R/66<sup>8</sup>) honest, sincere (IV, 292)
- 5178, 頓 duenn (IV *twen*/181<sup>4</sup>) time, turn; meal (IV, 290)
- 3410, 對 duey<sup>1</sup> (XIV *duey* || 41<sup>11</sup>) facing, towards; (II, 57)  
opposite; correct
- 8021, 兑 duey<sup>2</sup> (VII *duey* || 10<sup>5</sup>) to exchange, barter (II, 198)
- 0024, 度 duh<sup>1</sup> (IX *duh* || 53<sup>6</sup>) degree (III, 177)
- 7421, 肚 duh<sup>2</sup> (130<sup>3</sup>/32) stomach (IV, 219)
- 3014, 渡 duh<sup>3</sup> (85<sup>9</sup>/IX *duh*) to cross; ferry (IV, 286)
- 2720, 多 duo (VI *duo* R || 36<sup>3</sup>) much, many, more (I, 42)
- 2729, 躲 duoo (158<sup>6</sup>/16[or II *nae*]/75) to hide away; (II, 231)  
to avoid

- 6486<sub>4</sub> 賭 duu (154<sup>9</sup>/IX *jee* R) to bet, gamble (III, 98)
- 0468<sub>6</sub> 讀 dwu<sup>1</sup> (149<sup>15</sup>/XV *may* R<sup>\*1</sup>) to read (I, 29)
- 4622<sub>7</sub> 獨 dwu<sup>2</sup> (94<sup>13</sup>/XIII *shuu* R) alone; only (III, 39)
- 5050<sub>7</sub> 毒 dwu<sup>3</sup> (IX dwu || 80<sup>5</sup>) poison (III, 80)
- 5419<sub>4</sub> 蝶 dye (142<sup>0</sup>/IX *yeh*) butterfly (IV, 176)

## E

- 1040<sub>0</sub> 耳 eel<sup>1</sup> (128) ear (II, 134)
- 1022<sub>7</sub> 爾 eel<sup>2</sup> (XIV eel || 89<sup>10</sup>) (liter. style) you (III, 298)
- 1033<sub>1</sub> 惡 eh<sup>1</sup> (VIII *yea*/61<sup>8</sup>) evil, depraved; (read (III, 223) *wuh*) to hate
- 8375<sub>0</sub> 餓 eh<sup>2</sup> (184<sup>7</sup>/VII *woo*) to be hungry; hungry (IV, 220)
- 2325<sub>5</sub> 俄 eh<sup>3</sup> (9<sup>7</sup>/VII *woo*) in *Ehgwo* 'Russia'; (read (IV, 298) *er*) sudden (liter. style)

\*<sup>1</sup>The real phonetic element is not *may*, but \**yuh* 'to barter'

1010<sub>0</sub> 二 ell<sup>1</sup> (7) two (—)

4380<sub>0</sub> 貳 ell<sup>2</sup> (XII ell || 154<sup>5</sup>) two ("large" figure) (II, 100)

7721<sub>7</sub> 兒 erl<sup>1</sup> (VIII erl R || 10<sup>6</sup>) son (I, 143)

1022<sub>7</sub> 而 erl<sup>2</sup> (126) (liter. style) particle indicating concomitant action or state of things, "and", "and yet", etc. (IV, 38)

## F

1224<sub>7</sub> 發 fa (XII fa R || 105<sup>7</sup>) to send forth, to emit (II, 83)

3413<sub>1</sub> 法 faa<sup>1</sup> (85<sup>5</sup>/V *chiuh* R) law; method; way out (II, 94)

7244<sub>7</sub> 髮 faa<sup>2</sup> (190<sup>5</sup>/V *bor*) hair (also read *fah*) (IV, 277)

7124<sub>7</sub> 反 faan (IV faan || 29<sup>2</sup>) to turn over; to rebel (IV, 123)

2092<sub>7</sub> 紡 faang (120<sup>4</sup>/70) to spin (III, 142)

2762<sub>0</sub> 翻 fan<sup>1</sup> (XII *fan* R/124<sup>12</sup>) to upset, overturn; to translate (IV, 208)

- 2060<sub>9</sub> 番 fan<sup>2</sup> (XII fan R || 102<sup>7</sup>) turn, time; foreign (IV, 232)
- 0022<sub>7</sub> 方 fang (70) square, plane; cardinal point (I, 93)
- 8174<sub>7</sub> 飯 fann<sup>1</sup> (184<sup>4</sup>/IV faan) (cooked) rice; food (I, 198)
- 8851<sub>2</sub> 範 fann<sup>2</sup> (118<sup>9</sup>/159/26) pattern, rule (II, 166)
- 3711<sub>0</sub> 汎 fann<sup>3</sup> (85<sup>3</sup>/III farn R) to overflow (III, 230)
- 6184<sub>7</sub> 販 fann<sup>4</sup> (154<sup>4</sup>/IV faan) to traffic, deal in (IV, 77)
- 4721<sub>2</sub> 犯 fann<sup>5</sup> (94<sup>2</sup>/26) to transgress, offend (IV, 201)
- 0824<sub>0</sub> 放 fanq (70/66<sup>4</sup>) to let go; to place (I, 109)
- 2030<sub>7</sub> 乏 far (V far || 4<sup>4</sup>) in want; weary (III, 183)
- 9188<sub>8</sub> 煩 farn<sup>1</sup> (86<sup>9</sup>/181) to annoy (III, 246)
- 8890<sub>3</sub> 繁 farn<sup>2</sup> (VII meei/66/120<sup>11</sup>) manifold; troublesome (III, 308)
- 7721<sub>0</sub> 凡 farn<sup>3</sup> (III farn R || 16<sup>1</sup>) all; whenever (IV, 83)

- 3022<sub>7</sub> 房 farng<sup>1</sup> (63<sup>4</sup>/70) house; room (I, 102)
- 7022<sub>7</sub> 防 farng<sup>2</sup> (170<sup>4</sup>/70) to guard against, to protect (I, 124)
- 4042<sub>7</sub> 妨 farng<sup>3</sup> (38<sup>4</sup>/70) to oppose (IV, 27)
- 9892<sub>7</sub> 粉 feen (119<sup>4</sup>/IV fen R) powder; (= *feensy*) (IV, 227)  
corn-noodles (made from beanstarch)
- 1241<sub>3</sub> 飛 fei<sup>1</sup> (183) to fly (II, 298)
- 1111<sub>1</sub> 非 fei<sup>2</sup> (175) is (are) not (liter. style); unless (III, 86)
- 6101<sub>1</sub> 啡 fei<sup>3</sup> (30<sup>8</sup>/175) in *maafei* 'morphia' (IV, 139)
- 8022<sub>7</sub> 分 fen (IV fen R || 18<sup>2</sup>) to divide; portion; minute; cent (I, 163)
- 7721<sub>0</sub> 風 feng<sup>1</sup> (182) wind (I, 235)
- 2210<sub>8</sub> 豐 feng<sup>2</sup> (XVIII feng || 151<sup>11</sup>) abundant (I, 297)
- 4410<sub>0</sub> 封 feng<sup>3</sup> (VI guei R/41<sup>8</sup>) to seal; seal; classifier for letters (II, 203)
- 2250<sub>4</sub> 峯 feng<sup>4</sup> (46<sup>7</sup>/VII ferng) peak (of a mountain, etc.) (III, 180)

- 5715<sub>4</sub> 蜂 feng<sup>5</sup> (142<sup>7</sup>/VII *ferng*) bee (IV, 175)
- 8715<sub>4</sub> 鋒 feng<sup>6</sup> (167<sup>7</sup>/VII *ferng*) point, tip (of a lance, etc.) (IV, 217)
- 2822<sub>7</sub> 份 fenn<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>4</sup>/IV *fen* R) portion, share; copy (of a newspaper) (III, 179)
- 9080<sub>1</sub> 糞 fenn<sup>2</sup> (119<sup>11</sup>/102/VI *gonq*) manure, dung; excrement (IV, 165)
- 3730<sub>4</sub> 逢 feng (VII *ferng*/162<sup>7</sup>) to meet with, to happen (III, 110)
- 7022<sub>7</sub> 肺 fey<sup>1</sup> (130<sup>6</sup>/V *shyh* R\*) lungs (II, 22)
- 5580<sub>6</sub> 費 fey<sup>2</sup> (V *fwu* R/154<sup>5</sup>) to squander, to waste (III, 100)
- 0024<sub>7</sub> 廢 fey<sup>3</sup> (53<sup>12</sup>/XII *fa* R) to waste; to destroy; useless (IV, 137)
- 2522<sub>7</sub> 佛 for (9<sup>5</sup>/V *fwu* R) Buddha (III, 97)
- 5003<sub>6</sub> 夫 fu (IV *fu* || 37<sup>1</sup>) (liter. style) man; husband; workman (III, 274)
- 8040<sub>6</sub> 父 fuh<sup>1</sup> (88) father (I, 130)

\*'The real phonetic is \*boh 'luxuriant'

- 2420<sub>0</sub> 付 fuh<sup>2</sup> (V fuh R || 9<sup>3</sup>) to hand over; to pay (I, 157)
- 3060<sub>6</sub> 富 fuh<sup>3</sup> (40<sup>9</sup>/IX fwu R) rich (I, 298)
- 4742<sub>7</sub> 婦 fuh<sup>4</sup> (38<sup>8</sup>/VIII joo R) wife (IV, 218)
- 0024<sub>0</sub> 府 fuu<sup>1</sup> (53<sup>5</sup>/V fuh R) store-house; palace; pre-  
fecture (III, 317)
- 0022<sub>7</sub> 腐 fuu<sup>2</sup> (53/V fuh R/130<sup>8</sup>) rotten, putrid (IV, 226)
- 7724<sub>7</sub> 服 fwu<sup>1</sup> (74<sup>4</sup>/IV fwu) clothes; to submit; yield (I, 89)
- 3126<sub>6</sub> 福 fwu<sup>2</sup> (113<sup>9</sup>/IX fwu R) happiness (III, 256)

## G

- 5320<sub>0</sub> 感 gaan<sup>1</sup> (IX shyan/61<sup>9</sup>) to feel (grateful) (II, 118)
- 4680<sub>1</sub> 趕 gaan<sup>2</sup> (156<sup>7</sup>/VII hann R) to drive, to pursue (III, 136)
- 1874<sub>0</sub> 改 gae (49/66<sup>3</sup>) to alter; to correct (I, 287)
- 4841<sub>7</sub> 乾 gan<sup>1</sup> (VIII R/III chii || 51<sup>0</sup>) dry (I, 120)



- 7124<sub>0</sub> 肝 gan<sup>2</sup> (130<sup>3</sup>/51) liver (II, 138)
- 4694<sub>1</sub> 桿 gan<sup>3</sup> (75<sup>7</sup>/VII hann R) pole (II, 233)
- 4477<sub>0</sub> 甘 gan<sup>4</sup> (99) sweet (III, 315)
- 1040<sub>0</sub> 干 gan<sup>5</sup> (51) shield; to oppose; to concern (IV, 116)
- 4844<sub>1</sub> 幹 gann (VIII R/9/51<sup>10</sup>) to do, to manage; business (I, 203)
- 0022<sub>7</sub> 高 gau (189) high (I, 149)
- 2460<sub>1</sub> 告 gaw (VII gaw R || 30<sup>4</sup>) to inform; to accuse (I, 192)
- 4410<sub>7</sub> 蓋 gay<sup>1</sup> (140<sup>10</sup>/V chiu R/108) lid, cover; to cover (II, 73)
- 4191<sub>4</sub> 概 gay<sup>2</sup> (75<sup>11</sup>/XI jih) generally, all (IV, 118)
- 1062<sub>1</sub> 哥 ge<sup>1</sup> (X ge R || 30<sup>7</sup>) elder brother (I, 221)
- 3260<sub>0</sub> 割 ge<sup>2</sup> (X hay/18<sup>10</sup>) to cut off (II, 314)
- 1768<sub>2</sub> 歌 ge<sup>3</sup> (X ge R/76<sup>10</sup>) song (III, 272)

- 2896<sub>1</sub> 給 geei (120<sup>6</sup>/VI *her*) to give; for (II, 90)
- 2620<sub>0</sub> 個 geh<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>8</sup>/VIII *guh* R) piece (used after numerals in counting as the most general "classifier") (I, 37)
- 2760<sub>4</sub> 各 geh<sup>2</sup> (VI *geh* R || 30<sup>3</sup>) every (I, 190)
- 4793<sub>2</sub> 根 gen (75<sup>6</sup>/138) root (II, 10)
- 1050<sub>6</sub> 更 genq (VII *genq* || 73<sup>3</sup>) still more; besides; (read *geng*) to change; night watch (III, 71)
- 4796<sub>4</sub> 格 ger<sup>1</sup> (75<sup>6</sup>/VI *geh* R) rule, pattern (II, 5)
- 4472<sub>7</sub> 葛 ger<sup>2</sup> (140<sup>9</sup>/IX *her*) grass-cloth (*pueraria*) (III, 48)
- 7122<sub>7</sub> 隔 ger<sup>3</sup> (170<sup>10</sup>/193) to separate; separated by (III, 310)
- 4450<sub>6</sub> 革 ger<sup>4</sup> (177) skin; to remove; to change (IV, 91)
- 8877<sub>7</sub> 管 goan<sup>1</sup> (118<sup>8</sup>/VIII *guan*) tube, reed; classifier for brushes, pencils, etc.; to care for, to control (I, 210)
- 8377<sub>7</sub> 館 goan<sup>2</sup> (184<sup>8</sup>/VIII *guan*) inn; office (II, 238)

- 0028<sub>6</sub> 廣 goang (XV goang R || 53<sup>12</sup>) wide, broad (I, 184)
- 2621<sub>3</sub> 鬼 goei (194) demon, ghost (IV, 138)
- 1010<sub>0</sub> 工 gong<sup>1</sup> (48) work (I, 47)
- 8073<sub>1</sub> 公 gong<sup>2</sup> (IV gong R || 12<sup>2</sup>) public (I, 251)
- 4480<sub>1</sub> 共 gonq<sup>1</sup> (VI gonq || 12<sup>4</sup>) all together (I, 165)
- 2428<sub>1</sub> 供 gonq<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>8</sup>/VI gonq) to offer (in worship); (II, 329)  
(read *gong*) to supply
- 1080<sub>6</sub> 貢 gonq<sup>3</sup> (48/154<sup>3</sup>) tribute; to offer as tribute (IV, 67)
- 4594<sub>7</sub> 構 gow<sup>1</sup> (75<sup>10</sup>/X gow) to complete (II, 140)
- 2762<sub>7</sub> 够 gow<sup>2</sup> (V jiu R/36<sup>8</sup>/36) enough (III, 170)
- 4216<sub>1</sub> 垢 gow<sup>3</sup> (32<sup>6</sup>/VI how) filth (IV, 98)
- 4446<sub>0</sub> 姑 gu (38<sup>5</sup>/V guu R) (paternal) aunt (IV, 266)
- 5300<sub>0</sub> 掛 guah (64<sup>6</sup>/VI guei R/25) to hang up, suspend (II, 204)

- 7777<sub>2</sub> 關 guan<sup>1</sup> (169<sup>11</sup>/XI *guan*) to shut, to close; to connect (II, 265)
- 3077<sub>7</sub> 官 guan<sup>2</sup> (VIII *guan* || 40<sup>5</sup>) official (IV, 202)
- 9021<sub>1</sub> 光 guang (VI *guang* || 10<sup>4</sup>) light, brightness (I, 113)
- 9708<sub>6</sub> 慣 guann (XI *guann*/61<sup>11</sup>) accustomed (I, 229)
- 2712<sub>7</sub> 歸 guei<sup>1</sup> (VI *duei*/77<sup>14</sup>/VIII *joou* R) to return (II, 109)
- 5601<sub>0</sub> 規 guei<sup>2</sup> (IV *fu*/147<sup>4</sup>) compasses; rule (II, 245)
- 5080<sub>6</sub> 貴 guey<sup>1</sup> (XII *guey* || 154<sup>5</sup>) precious, costly; honourable; (liter. style) to appreciate (I, 209)
- 4191<sub>8</sub> 櫃 guey<sup>2</sup> (75<sup>14</sup>/22<sup>\*1</sup>/XII *guey*) cupboard; shop counter (II, 279)
- 6060<sub>4</sub> 固 guh<sup>1</sup> (VIII *guh* R || 31<sup>5</sup>) certainly; to strengthen (liter. style) (II, 9)
- 4864<sub>0</sub> 故 guh<sup>2</sup> (IX *guh* R || 66<sup>5</sup>) cause, origin; therefore (II, 165)
- 3128<sub>6</sub> 顧 guh<sup>3</sup> (XII *guh* R/181<sup>12</sup>) to look back, look after, care for (III, 23)

\*<sup>1</sup>Last stroke of Rad. 22 to be written after XII *guey* (see p. 8, n. 2)

3730<sub>2</sub> 過 guoh (IX goa/162<sup>9</sup>) to pass, to exceed (II, 45)

6090<sub>4</sub> 果 guoo (VIII guoo || 75<sup>4</sup>) fruit; result (III, 24)

7722<sub>7</sub> 骨 guu<sup>1</sup> (188) bone (read *gwu in gwutour* (II, 131) 'bone')

4060<sub>0</sub> 古 guu<sup>2</sup> (V guu R || 30<sup>2</sup>) ancient (III, 65)

6015<sub>3</sub> 國 gwo (31<sup>8\*1</sup>/VIII huoh) country (I, 242)

## H

6806<sub>1</sub> 哈 ha (30<sup>6</sup>/VI her) ha (sound of laughter) (III, 297)

3815<sub>7</sub> 海 hae (85<sup>7</sup>/VII meei) sea (III, 165)

1048<sub>2</sub> 孩 hair (39<sup>6</sup>/VI hay) child (III, 205)

3114<sub>0</sub> 汗 hann<sup>1</sup> (85<sup>3</sup>/51) sweat, perspiration (I, 200)

3413<sub>4</sub> 漢 hann<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>11</sup>/XI) name of a dynasty; Chinese; a man (I, 206)

\*1 Cp., p. 12, n. 1

- 4744<sub>7</sub> 好 hao (38<sup>3</sup>/39) good (I, 36)
- 8060<sub>7</sub> 含 harn (IV jin/30<sup>4</sup>) to hold (in the mouth), (III, 284)  
to contain
- 2122<sub>1</sub> 行 harng<sup>1</sup> (144) line, row; (read *shyng*) (I, 177)  
to go; to perform  
(liter. style)
- 2041<sub>7</sub> 航 harng<sup>2</sup> (137<sup>4</sup>/IV kang R) to sail, navigate (IV, 57)
- 0071<sub>4</sub> 毫 haur (8/30/14/82<sup>7</sup>) atom (IV, 127)
- 6121<sub>7</sub> 號 haw (V haw/141<sup>7</sup>/16) number, mark (II, 205)
- 3060<sub>1</sub> 害 hay (X hay || 40<sup>7</sup>) to injure, to harm; to (II, 275)  
suffer from
- 6602<sub>7</sub> 喝 he (30<sup>9</sup>/IX her) to drink (II, 29)
- 2723<sub>2</sub> 很 heen (60<sup>6</sup>/138) very (I, 136)
- 6033<sub>1</sub> 黑 hei (203) black (III, 292)
- 9703<sub>2</sub> 恨 henn (61<sup>6</sup>/138) to hate (III, 226)
- 8060<sub>1</sub> 合 her<sup>1</sup> (VI her || 30<sup>3</sup>) to agree; to close (as a (I, 90)  
book); the whole of

- 2690<sub>0</sub> 和 her<sup>2</sup> (115/30<sup>5</sup>) harmony; with, and (I, 222)  
(then also read *hann*)
- 3112<sub>0</sub> 河 her<sup>3</sup> (85<sup>5</sup>/V *kee* R) river (I, 299)
- 2122<sub>0</sub> 何 her<sup>4</sup> (9<sup>5</sup>/V *kee* R) surname; (*her*) how; (III, 69)  
what (liter. style)
- 9101<sub>6</sub> 恒 herng<sup>1\*</sup> (61<sup>6</sup>/VI *shuan* R) constant (IV, 113)
- 4498<sub>6</sub> 橫 herng<sup>2</sup> (75<sup>12</sup>/201) horizontal, crosswise (IV, 130)
- 9805<sub>7</sub> 悔 hoei<sup>1</sup> (61<sup>7</sup>/VII *meei*) to repent (III, 204)
- 7714<sub>7</sub> 毀 hoei<sup>2</sup> (XIII hoei R || 79<sup>9</sup>) to destroy (IV, 53)
- 9784<sub>7</sub> 燬 hoei<sup>3</sup> (86<sup>13</sup>/XIII *hoei* R) to destroy by fire (IV, 252)
- 3611<sub>1</sub> 混 hoen (85<sup>8</sup>/VIII *kuen* R) to mix (II, 38)
- 6201<sub>0</sub> 吼 hoou (30<sup>4</sup>/IV *koong*) to roar (of animals) (IV, 212)
- 2191<sub>0</sub> 紅 horng (120<sup>3</sup>/48) red (IV, 7)

\*1 Variant of the more correct 恆

- 6703<sub>4</sub> 喉 hour (30<sup>9</sup>/IX *hour* R) throat, gullet (III, 75)
- 2224<sub>7</sub> 後 how<sup>1</sup> (60<sup>6</sup>/52/34) afterwards; behind (I, 170)
- 7124<sub>7</sub> 厚 how<sup>2</sup> (27<sup>7</sup>/73/39) think (II, 157)
- 2723<sub>4</sub> 候 how<sup>3</sup> (X how R || 9<sup>8</sup>) to wait for; time (III, 116)
- 7226<sub>1</sub> 后 how<sup>4</sup> (VI how || 30<sup>3</sup>) empress (IV, 63)
- 6204<sub>9</sub> 呼 hu<sup>1</sup> (30<sup>5</sup>/V *hwu*) to call out (IV, 13)
- 2733<sub>2</sub> 忽 hu<sup>2</sup> (IV *wuh*/61<sup>4</sup>) sudden (IV, 65)
- 4421<sub>4</sub> 花 hua (140<sup>4</sup>/IV *huah* R) flower; to spend (III, 33)
- 5010<sub>6</sub> 畫 huah<sup>1</sup> (XII *huah* R || 102<sup>7</sup>) to draw, to paint; picture, stroke (I, 175)
- 2421<sub>0</sub> 化 huah<sup>2</sup> (IV *huah* R || 21<sup>2</sup>) to change, to transform; (liter. style) culture (I, 301)
- 0266<sub>1</sub> 話 huah<sup>3</sup> (149<sup>6</sup>/135) word, speech (II, 215)
- 4728<sub>2</sub> 歡 huan (XVIII *guann* R/76<sup>18</sup>) to rejoice (I, 290)



- 940<sub>1</sub> 慌 huang<sup>1</sup> (61<sup>10</sup>/140/VI *huang*) agitated, nervous (II, 230)
- 442<sub>1</sub> 荒 huang<sup>2</sup> (140<sup>6</sup>/VI *huang*) barren, uncultivated (III, 295)
- 570<sub>3</sub> 換 huann (64<sup>9</sup>/IX *huann*) to change (I, 101)
- 401<sub>3</sub> 壞 huay (32<sup>16</sup>/XVI *huai*) ruined, bad; to spoil (III, 9)
- 712<sub>8</sub> 灰 huei<sup>1</sup> (27/86<sup>2</sup>) ashes (II, 39)
- 570<sub>5</sub> 揮 huei<sup>2</sup> (64<sup>9</sup>/IX *jiun* R) to shake (III, 131)
- 282<sub>40</sub> 徽 huei<sup>3</sup> (60<sup>14</sup>/46/1/120/66) (liter. style) excellent (III, 323)
- 424<sub>6</sub> 婚 huen (38<sup>8</sup>/VIII *huen* R) marriage (IV, 15)
- 806<sub>0</sub> 會 huey<sup>1</sup> (XIII *huey* || 73<sup>9</sup>) to be able (mental ability) to understand; meeting (I, 44)
- 717<sub>1</sub> 匯 huey<sup>2</sup> (22<sup>11\*1</sup>/XI *huai* R) to remit (money); letter of credit (II, 197)
- 219<sub>5</sub> 穢 huey<sup>3</sup> (115<sup>13</sup>/XIII *suey*) filthy (II, 271)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 8, n. 2

- 3027<sub>7</sub> 户 huh<sup>1</sup> (63) door (liter. style) (I, 105)
- 1010<sub>7</sub> 互 huh<sup>2</sup> (IV huh || 7<sup>2</sup>) reciprocal, mutual (II, 239)
- 0464<sub>7</sub> 護 huh<sup>3</sup> (149<sup>14\*1</sup>/XIV huoh R) to protect (III, 14)
- 2480<sub>6</sub> 貨 huoh<sup>1</sup> (IV huah R/154<sup>4</sup>) goods (I, 281)
- 1021<sub>4</sub> 霍 huoh<sup>2</sup> (173<sup>8</sup>/172) in huohluann 'cholera' (III, 73)
- 5310<sub>0</sub> 或 huoh<sup>3</sup> (VIII huoh || 62<sup>4</sup>) someone, something; or (III, 218)
- 4424<sub>7</sub> 獲 huoh<sup>4</sup> (94<sup>14\*1</sup>/XIV huoh R) to seize, to obtain (IV, 39)
- 3722<sub>7</sub> 禍 huoh<sup>5</sup> (113<sup>9</sup>/IX goa) calamity (IV, 121)
- 9080<sub>0</sub> 火 huoo (86) fire (II, 293)
- 4450<sub>4</sub> 華 hwa (XII hwa || 140<sup>8</sup>) name for China (I, 141)
- 3011<sub>4</sub> 淮 hwai (XI hwai R || 85<sup>8</sup>) name of a river (III, 325)

\*<sup>1</sup>Rad. 140 can be written first

3630<sub>3</sub> 還 hwan<sup>1</sup> (XIII hwan/162<sup>13</sup>) to return; to re- (I, 164)  
pay; (also read *hair*)  
still, yet

1613<sub>2</sub> 環 hwan<sup>2</sup> (96<sup>13</sup>/XIII hwan) ring; to encircle (III, 252)

4480<sub>4</sub> 黃 hwang<sup>1</sup> (201) yellow; surname (III, 287)

2610<sub>4</sub> 皇 hwang<sup>2</sup> (IX hwang R || 106<sup>4</sup>) emperor (IV, 62)

6060<sub>0</sub> 回 hwei (VI hwei R || 31<sup>3</sup>) to return; time, (II, 54)  
turn

3216<sub>4</sub> 活 hwo (IX hwo R || 85<sup>0</sup>) life; to live (I, 181)

4010<sub>7</sub> 壺 hwu<sup>1</sup> (XII hwu || 32<sup>1</sup>) kettle, pot (II, 72)

9792<sub>0</sub> 糊 hwu<sup>2</sup> (119<sup>0</sup>/IX hwu R) to paste; foolish (III, 41)

3712<sub>0</sub> 湖 hwu<sup>3</sup> (85<sup>0</sup>/IX hwu R) lake (III, 262)

## I

0073<sub>2</sub> 衣 i<sup>1</sup> (145) clothes (I, 88)

2023<sub>2</sub> 依 i<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>0</sup>/145) to rely upon (I, 204)

1000 <sub>0</sub>	一	i <sup>3</sup> (1)	one	(—)
4010 <sub>8</sub>	壹	i <sup>4</sup> (33 <sup>9</sup> /14/151)	one ("large" figure)	(II, 102)
7760 <sub>1</sub>	醫	i <sup>5</sup> (XI yih R/164 <sup>11</sup> )	medicine	(III, 84)
7121 <sub>4</sub>	壓	ia <sup>1</sup> (XIV yann R/32 <sup>14</sup> )	to crush, oppress	(II, 61)
5605 <sub>0</sub>	押	ia <sup>2</sup> (64 <sup>5</sup> /V jea)	to sign; to deposit, to mortgage	(II, 256)
7722 <sub>7</sub>	鴉	ia <sup>3</sup> (92/196 <sup>4</sup> )	crow, raven	(IV, 136)
9181 <sub>4</sub>	煙	ian (86 <sup>9</sup> /IX in R)	smoke; tobacco	(IV, 133)
5003 <sub>0</sub>	央	iang (V iang    37 <sup>2</sup> )	centre; to beg	(IV, 120)
1712 <sub>7</sub>	耶	ie (128 <sup>3</sup> /163)	in <i>Iesu</i> 'Jesus'; (read y <sup>e</sup> ) interrogative particle (liter. style)	(III, 233)
7823 <sub>1</sub>	陰	in <sup>1</sup> (170 <sup>8</sup> /VIII in)	darkness, shade	(II, 53)
0060 <sub>1</sub>	音	in <sup>2</sup> (180)	sound, tone	(II, 142)
6043 <sub>0</sub>	因	in <sup>3</sup> (VI in R    31 <sup>3</sup> )	cause, because	(III, 224)

- 0023<sub>1</sub> 應 ing<sup>1</sup> (XIII ing R/61<sup>13</sup>) must; (read ying) to consent (I, 201)
- 4453<sub>0</sub> 英 ing<sup>2</sup> (140<sup>5</sup>/V iang) hero; Ing (phonetic for English) (II, 71)
- 4694<sub>4</sub> 櫻 ing<sup>3</sup> (75<sup>17</sup>/XVII ing R) cherry (IV, 287)
- 1024<sub>7</sub> 憂 iou<sup>1</sup> (XV iou || 61<sup>11</sup>) sad; grief (II, 284)
- 2124<sub>7</sub> 優 iou<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>15</sup>/XV iou) excellent (IV, 174)
- 3741<sub>3</sub> 冤 iuan (40<sup>8</sup>[or 14<sup>8</sup>]/VIII tuh) grievance, wrong; to waste (III, 99)
- 2792<sub>0</sub> 約 iue (120<sup>3</sup>/III shaur R) covenant, treaty; nearly; economical (II, 250)

## J

- 7723<sub>2</sub> 展 jaan (X jaan || 44<sup>7</sup>) to open; to extend (II, 247)
- 3116<sub>0</sub> 沾 jan (85<sup>5</sup>/V jan R) to moisten (IV, 142)
- 1123<sub>2</sub> 張 jang<sup>1</sup> (57<sup>8</sup>/168) to extend; classifier for paper (sheet) (II, 124)
- 0040<sub>4</sub> 章 jang<sup>2</sup> (XI jang R || 117<sup>8</sup>) chapter; document; seal, medal (II, 206)

- 6355<sub>0</sub> 戰 jann<sup>1</sup> (XII *dan*/62<sup>12</sup>) war (I, 254)
- 2126<sub>0</sub> 佔 jann<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>5</sup>/V *jan* R) to usurp, to seize (IV, 41)
- 5260<sub>2</sub> 暫 jann<sup>3</sup> (XI *jaan* R/72<sup>11</sup>) for a time, temporarily (IV, 258)
- 4123<sub>2</sub> 帳 janq<sup>1</sup> (50<sup>8</sup>/168) screen; bill, account (I, 45)
- 2520<sub>0</sub> 仗 janq<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>3</sup>/III *janq*) weapons; to fight; to rely upon (IV, 246)
- 4742<sub>0</sub> 朝 jau (XII *jau* R || 74<sup>8</sup>) morning; early; (read *chaur*) court; dynasty (IV, 1)
- 8060<sub>1</sub> 着 jaur (XII *jaur* || 109<sup>7</sup> [or 123<sup>6</sup>]) to catch, take hold of; (read *j*) durative suffix (I, 193)
- 6733<sub>6</sub> 照 jaw<sup>1</sup> (IX *jau* R/86<sup>9</sup>) to illumine, reflect; look after (III, 188)
- 3211<sub>3</sub> 兆 jaw<sup>2</sup> (VI *jaw* || 10<sup>4</sup>) omen; million (IV, 214)
- 2724<sub>7</sub> 假 jea (9<sup>9</sup>/IX *jea*) false; (read *jiah*) leave of absence (IV, 125)
- 8822<sub>7</sub> 簡 jean<sup>1</sup> (118<sup>12</sup>/XII *jian* R) to abridge (III, 134)
- 2828<sub>6</sub> 儉 jean<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>13</sup>/XIII *chian*) frugal, economical (IV, 88)

- 4898<sub>6</sub> 檢 jean<sup>3</sup> (75<sup>13</sup>/XIII *chian*) to examine (IV, 167)
- 8022<sub>7</sub> 剪 jean<sup>4</sup> (IX *chyun*/18<sup>9</sup>) scissors (IV, 241)
- 0564<sub>7</sub> 講 jeang (149<sup>10</sup>/X *gow*) to explain (II, 268)
- 2722<sub>7</sub> 角 jeau<sup>1</sup> (148) horn; 10 cents (dime) (I, 162)
- 7722<sub>0</sub> 脚 jeau<sup>2</sup> (130<sup>7</sup>/VII *chiueh* R<sup>\*1</sup>) foot; leg (IV, 229)
- 0012<sub>2</sub> 疹 jeen (104<sup>5</sup>/V *jeen* R) pustules; measles (III, 77)
- 5810<sub>1</sub> 整 jeeng (VII *shuh*/66<sup>12</sup>/V *jeŋg* R) complete; to put in order (I, 64)
- 3030<sub>6</sub> 這 jeh<sup>1</sup> (149/162<sup>7</sup>) this (II, 63)
- 3212<sub>1</sub> 浙 jeh<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>7</sup>/VII *jer* R) name of a river (III, 309)
- 4080<sub>1</sub> 真 jen<sup>1\*2</sup> (X *jen* || 109<sup>5</sup>) genuine, real(ly) (II, 46)
- 8410<sub>0</sub> 針 jen<sup>2</sup> (167<sup>2</sup>/24) needle (IV, 140)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also p. 270, n. 1.\*\*<sup>2</sup>Note the printed variant

真

- 2050<sub>7</sub> 爭 jeng<sup>1</sup> (VIII jeng || 87<sup>4</sup>) to struggle, to contend; quarrel (I, 255)
- 4433<sub>1</sub> 蒸 jeng<sup>2</sup> (140<sup>10</sup>/VI *cherng*/86) steam (II, 35)
- 2824<sub>0</sub> 徵 jeng<sup>3\*1</sup> (60<sup>12</sup>/46/1/96/66) to collect, to levy (IV, 81)
- 2121<sub>1</sub> 征 jeng<sup>4</sup> (60<sup>6</sup>/V *jenq* R) to attack (IV, 147)
- 1010<sub>1</sub> 正 jenq<sup>1</sup> (V jenq R || 77<sup>1</sup>) correct, regular (I, 169)
- 1814<sub>0</sub> 政 jenq<sup>2</sup> (V jenq R/66<sup>4\*2</sup>) administration (II, 196)
- 0011<sub>1</sub> 症 jenq<sup>3</sup> (104<sup>5</sup>/V jenq R) disease (III, 195)
- 4001<sub>7</sub> 九 jeou<sup>1</sup> (II jeou || 5<sup>1</sup>) nine (—)
- 1718<sub>0</sub> 玖 jeou<sup>2</sup> (96<sup>3</sup>/III jeou) nine (large figure) (II, 179)
- 2780<sub>0</sub> 久 jeou<sup>3</sup> (III jeou || 4<sup>2</sup>) a long time (IV, 71)
- 3116<sub>0</sub> 酒 jeou<sup>4</sup> (85/164<sup>3</sup>) wine (distilled from rice) (IV, 134)

\*1Cp. *hwei*<sup>1</sup> and *uei*<sup>1</sup>

\*2Note that in this form the phonetic V *jenq* is counted as having 'four strokes' only



- 7750<sub>8</sub> 舉 jeu (XIV jeu/III || 134<sup>9</sup>) to raise (III, 113)
- 4295<sub>3</sub> 機 ji<sup>1</sup> (75<sup>12</sup>/XII jii) contrivance, machine (II, 77)
- 3814<sub>0</sub> 激 ji<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>13</sup>/XIII ji R) to rouse (II, 119)
- 2598<sub>6</sub> 積 ji<sup>3</sup> (115<sup>11</sup>/XI tzer) to store up, to hoard (II, 207)
- 4410<sub>4</sub> 基 ji<sup>4</sup> (VIII chyi/32<sup>8</sup>) foundation (III, 191)
- 6518<sub>6</sub> 蹟 ji<sup>5</sup> (157<sup>11</sup>/XI tzer) trace, footstep (III, 319)
- 3023<sub>2</sub> 家 jia<sup>1</sup> (X jia R || 40<sup>7</sup>) family; house (I, 118)
- 4600<sub>0</sub> 加 jia<sup>2</sup> (V jia R || 19<sup>3</sup>) to add (IV, 23)
- 4690<sub>4</sub> 架 jiah<sup>1</sup> (V jia R/75<sup>5</sup>) frame, rack; classifier (II, 130)
- 4343<sub>2</sub> 嫁 jiah<sup>2</sup> (38<sup>10</sup>/X jia R) marry a husband (IV, 19)
- 2128<sub>6</sub> 價 jiah<sup>3</sup> (9<sup>15</sup>/XIII jea R) price (IV, 35)
- 4632<sub>7</sub> 駕 jiah<sup>4</sup> (V jia R/187<sup>5</sup>) to ride, to travel (IV, 285)

- 7760<sub>7</sub> 間 jian<sup>1</sup> (XII jian R || 169<sup>4</sup>) space between; (II, 43)  
between
- 7710<sub>4</sub> 堅 jian<sup>2</sup> (VIII jian R/32<sup>8</sup>) strong, firm (III, 190)
- 8033<sub>7</sub> 兼 jian<sup>3</sup> (X jian || 12<sup>8</sup>) both; equally (III, 232)
- 2724<sub>0</sub> 將 jiang<sup>1</sup> (XI jiang R\*<sup>1</sup> || 41<sup>8</sup>) about to (in- (III, 58)  
dicating future); (liter.  
style) indicating object  
(as colloquial *baa*)
- 3111<sub>0</sub> 江 jiang<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>3</sup>/48) river (III, 166)
- 1111<sub>8</sub> 疆 jiang<sup>3</sup> (57/32/XIII jiang R || 102<sup>14</sup>) (III, 278)  
frontier
- 2524<sub>0</sub> 健 jiann<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>9</sup>/IX jiann R) healthy (I, 70)
- 6021<sub>0</sub> 見 jiann<sup>2</sup> (147) to see, to perceive (I, 185)
- 1540<sub>0</sub> 建 jiann<sup>3</sup> (IX jiann R || 54<sup>8</sup>) to establish, to (I, 277)  
found
- 2520<sub>0</sub> 件 jiann<sup>4</sup> (9<sup>4</sup>/93) item, thing (II, 280)
- 6385<sub>3</sub> 賤 jiann<sup>5</sup> (154<sup>8</sup>/VIII jian R) mean, cheap (III, 12)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note, however, that the printed form has not Rad. 87: 將

- 717I<sub>2</sub> 匠 jianq<sup>1</sup> (22<sup>4</sup>\*<sup>1</sup>/69) workman, artisan (II, 78)
- 2760<sub>1</sub> 醬 jianq<sup>2</sup> (XI jiang R/164<sup>11</sup>) soybean sauce (II, 188)
- 0040<sub>8</sub> 交 jiau<sup>1</sup> (VI jiau || 8<sup>4</sup>) to hand over; to exchange (II, 255)
- 0742<sub>7</sub> 郊 jiau<sup>2</sup> (VI jiau/163<sup>8</sup>) frontier; outskirts of a town (III, 264)
- 5004<sub>8</sub> 較 jiauw<sup>1</sup> (159<sup>8</sup>/VI jiau) (also read *jeau*) to compare; comparatively (II, 246)
- 772I<sub>8</sub> 覺 jiauw<sup>2</sup> (XIII/147<sup>13</sup>) sleep (in *shueyyjiauw* "to sleep"); (read *jyue*) to feel, to perceive (II, 319)
- 6400<sub>0</sub> 叫 jiauw<sup>3</sup> (30<sup>2</sup>/II jiou\*<sup>2</sup>) to call; to order, to tell (III, 34)
- 2122<sub>1</sub> 街 jie<sup>1</sup> (144<sup>6</sup>\*<sup>3</sup>/VI guei R) street (I, 115)
- 2160<sub>2</sub> 皆 jie<sup>2</sup> (IX jie R || 106<sup>4</sup>) all (liter. style) (II, 6)
- 474I<sub>0</sub> 姐 jiee<sup>1</sup>\*<sup>4</sup> (38<sup>5</sup>/V chiee) elder sister (I, 219)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 8, n. 2

\*\*Or: 30/68

\*<sup>3</sup>See p. 50, n. 4\*<sup>4</sup>See also *tzyy*<sup>3</sup> (IV, 265)

- 2725<sub>2</sub> 解 jīe<sup>2</sup> (XIII jīe R || 148<sup>6</sup>) to untie, to solve (II, 69)
- 6022<sub>8</sub> 界 jīeh<sup>1</sup> (102<sup>4</sup>/IV jīeh) boundary; world, sphere (I, 191)
- 2426<sub>1</sub> 借 jīeh<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>8</sup>/VIII shyi) to borrow (II, 96)
- 8022<sub>0</sub> 介 jīeh<sup>3</sup> (IV jīeh || 9<sup>2</sup>) to border on, lie between (III, 94)
- 5340<sub>0</sub> 戒 jīeh<sup>4</sup> (VII jīeh || 62<sup>3</sup>) to warn; to abstain (IV, 274)  
from
- 0761<sub>7</sub> 記 jīh<sup>1</sup> (149<sup>3</sup>/49) to record; record (I, 46)
- 3062<sub>1</sub> 寄 jīh<sup>2</sup> (40<sup>8</sup>/VIII chyi R) to forward, to send (I, 129)
- 5404<sub>7</sub> 技 jīh<sup>3</sup> (64<sup>4</sup>/65) skill (II, 68)
- 0460<sub>0</sub> 計 jīh<sup>4</sup> (149<sup>2</sup>/24) to reckon, to calculate (II, 192)
- 3012<sub>3</sub> 濟 jīh<sup>5</sup> (85<sup>14</sup>/210) to aid, to relieve (II, 242)
- 2791<sub>7</sub> 紀 jīh<sup>6</sup> (120<sup>3</sup>/49) record; to record (IV, 22)
- 7171<sub>4</sub> 既 jīh<sup>7</sup> (XI jīh || 71<sup>7</sup>) since, when (IV, 28)

- 7729<sub>1</sub> 際 jih<sup>8</sup> (170<sup>11</sup>/XI *jih*) boundary, limit (IV, 191)
- 1771<sub>7</sub> 己 jii (49) self (I, 128)
- 7790<sub>3</sub> 緊 jiin (VIII *jian* R/120<sup>8</sup>) tight; to tighten (I, 63)
- 6090<sub>6</sub> 景 jiing (XII *jiing* R || 72<sup>8</sup>) view, scenery (I, 236)
- 8020<sub>7</sub> 今 jin<sup>1</sup> (IV *jin* || 9<sup>2</sup>) now (liter. style) (I, 302)
- 8010<sub>9</sub> 金 jin<sup>2</sup> (167) surname; gold; metal (II, 182)
- 7222<sub>1</sub> 斤 jin<sup>3</sup> (69) axe; (Chinese) pound, catty (II, 189)
- 8822<sub>7</sub> 筋 jin<sup>4</sup> (118<sup>6</sup>/130/19) muscle, sinew (IV, 33)
- 2191<sub>1</sub> 經 jing<sup>1</sup> (120<sup>7</sup>/VII *jing* R) to pass through, to experience (I, 135)
- 9592<sub>7</sub> 精 jing<sup>2</sup> (119<sup>8</sup>/174) essence; spirit; refined, delicate (III, 66)
- 6502<sub>7</sub> 睛 jing<sup>3</sup> (109<sup>8</sup>/174) pupil (of the eye) (III, 89)
- 0090<sub>6</sub> 京 jing<sup>4</sup> (VIII *jing* R || 8<sup>6</sup>) capital (III, 307)

- 4832<sub>7</sub> 驚 jing<sup>5</sup> (XIII *jing* R/187<sup>13</sup>) to startle, to frighten (IV, 12)
- 3030<sub>1</sub> 進 jinn<sup>1</sup> (172/162<sup>8</sup>) to advance; to enter (I, 114)
- 5010<sub>7</sub> 盡 jinn<sup>2</sup> (XIV jinn || 108<sup>9</sup>) to exhaust; wholly (I, 247)
- 3230<sub>2</sub> 近 jinn<sup>3</sup> (69/162<sup>4</sup>) near (II, 212)
- 1060<sub>1</sub> 晉 jinn<sup>4</sup> (X jinn R || 72<sup>6</sup>) Chin, name of a dynasty (IV, 156)
- 4490<sub>1</sub> 禁 jinn<sup>5</sup> (XIII jinn R || 113<sup>8</sup>) to prohibit (IV, 244)
- 9581<sub>7</sub> 燼 jinn<sup>6</sup> (86<sup>14</sup>/XIV *jinn*) ashes (IV, 253)
- 3215<sub>7</sub> 淨 jinq<sup>1</sup> (85<sup>8</sup> [or 15<sup>8</sup>]/VIII *jeng*) pure, clean (I, 121)
- 4011<sub>8</sub> 境 jinq<sup>2</sup> (32<sup>11</sup>/XI *jinq* R) boundary; region (III, 8)
- 8011<sub>6</sub> 鏡 jinq<sup>3</sup> (167<sup>11</sup>/XI *jinq* R) mirror (III, 88)
- 0021<sub>6</sub> 競 jinq<sup>4</sup> (XX jinq || 117<sup>15</sup>) to wrangle (III, 189)
- 4864<sub>6</sub> 敬 jinq<sup>5</sup> (XIII jinq R || 66<sup>9</sup>) respectful (IV, 270)

- 5225<sub>7</sub> 靜 jinq<sup>6</sup> (174<sup>\*</sup>/VIII jeng) quiet, peaceful (IV, 284)
- 3041<sub>7</sub> 究 jiou (116<sup>2</sup>/II jeou) to examine (II, 81)
- 0391<sub>4</sub> 就 jiow<sup>1</sup> (VIII jing R/43<sup>9</sup>/3) then (I, 39)
- 7742<sub>7</sub> 舅 jiow<sup>2</sup> (134<sup>7\*</sup>/VII nan R) (maternal) uncle (II, 183)
- 4477<sub>7</sub> 舊 jiow<sup>3</sup> (141/172/134<sup>1\*</sup>) old (III, 254)
- 4814<sub>0</sub> 救 jiow<sup>4</sup> (VII chyou/66<sup>7</sup>) to save, rescue (IV, 131)
- 7726<sub>4</sub> 居 jiu (44<sup>6</sup>/V guu R) to dwell, to be (in a place, etc.) (IV, 84)
- 5602<sub>7</sub> 捐 juan (64<sup>7</sup>/VII iuan R) to contribute (IV, 93)
- 5103<sub>2</sub> 據 jiu<sup>1</sup> (64<sup>13</sup>/XIII jiu<sup>h</sup> R) according to; to rely; evidence (II, 99)
- 7780<sub>1</sub> 具 jiu<sup>2</sup> (VIII jiu<sup>h</sup> || 12<sup>6</sup>) to prepare; to write out; utensil (II, 126)
- 2728<sub>1</sub> 俱 jiu<sup>3</sup> (9<sup>\*</sup>/VIII jiu<sup>h</sup>) all, every (II, 254)

\*Note that in reality Rad. 134 is the phonetic, and nan the signific

- 1723<sub>2</sub> 聚 jiuh<sup>4</sup> (XIV jiuh || 128<sup>8</sup>) to gather (III, 107)
- 5101<sub>7</sub> 拒 jiuh<sup>5</sup> (64<sup>5</sup>/V jiuh) to oppose, resist (IV, 132)
- 3750<sub>6</sub> 軍 jiun<sup>1</sup> (IX jiun R || 159<sup>2</sup>) army (I, 269)
- 4460<sub>0</sub> 菌 jiun<sup>2</sup> (140<sup>8</sup>/31<sup>\*1</sup>/115) fungus, germ (II, 41)
- 4712<sub>0</sub> 均 jiun<sup>3</sup> (32<sup>4</sup>/IV yun R) equal; all (liter. style) (II, 261)
- 5504<sub>3</sub> 轉 joan (159<sup>11</sup>/XI juan) to turn (II, 55)
- 2793<sub>3</sub> 終 jong<sup>1</sup> (120<sup>5</sup>/V dong R) to end; end (liter. style) (I, 153)
- 5000<sub>6</sub> 中 jong<sup>2</sup> (IV jong R || 2<sup>3</sup>) middle; abbreviation for *Jonggwoo* 'China' (Middle Country) (I, 188)
- 2010<sub>4</sub> 重 jonq (IX jonq || 166<sup>2</sup>) heavy; (read *chorng*) double (II, 18)
- 2291<sub>4</sub> 種 joong (115<sup>9</sup>/IX jong) class, kind; seed; (read *jonq*) to plant (I, 194)
- 3210<sub>0</sub> 洲 jou<sup>1</sup> (85<sup>6</sup>/VI jou) continent (III, 276)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 12, n. 1



- 3200<sub>0</sub> 州 jou<sup>2</sup> (VI jou || 47<sup>3</sup>) region; subprefecture (III, 318)
- 7722<sub>0</sub> 周 jou<sup>3</sup> (VIII jou || 30<sup>5</sup>) Chou, surname and name of a dynasty; to encircle; all round; complete (IV, 151)
- 4426<sub>0</sub> 猪 ju (94<sup>9\*1</sup>/IX jee R) pig (IV, 223)
- 5034<sub>3</sub> 專 juan (XI juan || 41<sup>8</sup>) special (I, 51)
- 2473<sub>2</sub> 裝 juang (VII juang R/145<sup>7</sup>) to fill up, to park; to pretend (III, 245)
- 6883<sub>7</sub> 賺 juann (154<sup>10</sup>/X jian) to earn (as money) (III, 247)
- 2421<sub>0</sub> 壯 juanq (VII juanq R || 33<sup>4</sup>) strong; able bodied (II, 44)
- 3730<sub>7</sub> 追 juei (VI duei/162<sup>8</sup>) to pursue; to reflect upon (III, 203)
- 2021<sub>4</sub> 佳 juh<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>5</sup>/V juu R) to stay (I, 10)
- 3621<sub>0</sub> 祝 juh<sup>2</sup> (113<sup>5</sup>/V shiong R) to pray for, wish for (I, 279)
- 7412<sub>7</sub> 助 juh<sup>3</sup> (V chiee/19<sup>6</sup>) to help (II, 240)

\*<sup>1</sup>Or 152<sup>1</sup>

- 3011<sub>4</sub> 注 juh<sup>4</sup> (85<sup>3</sup>/V juu R) to concentrate upon (II, 269)
- 0010<sub>4</sub> 主 juu<sup>1</sup> (V juu R || 3<sup>4</sup>) master, ruler (I, 244)
- 4433<sub>6</sub> 煮 juu<sup>2</sup> (IX jee R/86<sup>0</sup>) to boil (II, 42)
- 3612<sub>7</sub> 濁 jwo (85<sup>13</sup>/XIII shuu R) turbid, muddy (I, 107)
- 8822<sub>0</sub> 竹 jwu<sup>1</sup> (118) bamboo (III, 163)
- 9682<sub>7</sub> 燭 jwu<sup>2</sup> (86<sup>13</sup>/XIII shuu R) candle (IV, 238)
- 8890<sub>1</sub> 築 jwu<sup>3</sup> (118<sup>10</sup>/VI goong R/75) to build (IV, 296)
- 8640<sub>0</sub> 知 jy<sup>1</sup> (VIII jy R || 111<sup>3</sup>) to perceive; to know (I, 147)  
(liter. style)
- 2395<sub>0</sub> 織 jy<sup>2</sup> (120<sup>12</sup>/XII jy) to weave (II, 66)
- 4040<sub>7</sub> 支 jy<sup>3</sup> (65) twig, branch; to pay, to advance (money) (III, 37)
- 2040<sub>7</sub> 隻 jy<sup>4</sup> (172<sup>2</sup>/29) classifier of birds, ships, etc. (IV, 64)
- 3030<sub>7</sub> 之 jy (IV jy || 4<sup>3</sup>) connective particle (liter. style = colloquial *-de*) (II, 258)

- 3719<sub>3</sub> 潔 jye<sup>1</sup> (XV jye || 85<sup>1a</sup>) clean (I, 79)
- 8872<sub>1</sub> 節 jye<sup>2</sup> (118<sup>9</sup>/IX jyi) section; moderation, economy (I, 82)
- 2496<sub>1</sub> 結 jye<sup>3</sup> (120<sup>6</sup>/VI jyi R) to tie; to finish; to settle by payment (I, 166)
- 2220<sub>0</sub> 制 jyh<sup>1</sup> (VIII jyh || 18<sup>6</sup>) to regulate, to govern (I, 276)
- 3316<sub>0</sub> 治 jyh<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>5</sup>/V tair R) to govern; to cure (I, 304)
- 8660<sub>0</sub> 智 jyh<sup>3</sup> (VIII jy R/72<sup>8</sup>) wisdom; wise (III, 6)
- 2273<sub>2</sub> 製 jyh<sup>4</sup> (VIII jyh/145<sup>6</sup>) to make, construct (III, 127)
- 2894<sub>0</sub> 緻 jyh<sup>5</sup> (120<sup>10\*</sup>/X jyh R) delicate (III, 220)
- 4033<sub>1</sub> 志 jyh<sup>6</sup> (VII jyh R || 61<sup>3</sup>) will, purpose (IV, 24)
- 1814<sub>0</sub> 致 jyh<sup>7</sup> (X jyh R || 133<sup>4\*\*</sup>) to bring about, to cause; to transmit (IV, 89)
- 6010<sub>7</sub> 置 jyh<sup>8</sup> (122<sup>8</sup>/VIII jyr) to place, to arrange (IV, 171)

\*<sup>1</sup>Sometimes counted as 9 strokes\*\*<sup>2</sup>Sometimes counted as 3 strokes

- 0013<sub>4</sub> 疾 jyi<sup>1</sup> (104<sup>5</sup>/111) illness (III, 38)
- 2733<sub>7</sub> 急 jyi<sup>2</sup> (IX jyi || 61<sup>5</sup>) haste; anxious, urgent (III, 60)
- 4191<sub>4</sub> 極 jyi<sup>3</sup> (75<sup>9</sup>/IX jyi) very, extremely; utmost point, pole (III, 236)
- 4060<sub>1</sub> 吉 jyi<sup>4</sup> (VI jyi R || 30<sup>3</sup>) lucky, auspicious (III, 291)
- 2090<sub>4</sub> 集 jyi<sup>5</sup> (172<sup>4</sup>/75) to assemble, to collect (IV, 82)
- 2421<sub>7</sub> 值 jyr<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>8</sup>/VIII jyr) price, value (I, 86)
- 1315<sub>0</sub> 職 jyr<sup>2</sup> (128<sup>12</sup>/XII jy) official duty (II, 2)
- 4441<sub>7</sub> 執 jyr<sup>3</sup> (XI jyr || 32<sup>8</sup>) to grasp, to hold (IV, 119)
- 7280<sub>6</sub> 質 jyr<sup>4</sup> (69x/154<sup>8</sup>) substance; disposition; (read *jyh*) hostage; to pawn (IV, 205)
- 7722<sub>7</sub> 局 jyu (VII jyu || 44<sup>4</sup>) office (II, 201)
- 3513<sub>0</sub> 決 jyue<sup>1</sup> (85<sup>4</sup>[or 15<sup>4</sup>]/IV *guay*) to decide; decidedly (II, 110)
- 2791<sub>7</sub> 絕 jyue<sup>2</sup> (120<sup>6</sup>/139) to cut off, interrupt; very (III, 288)

6080<sub>0</sub> 只 jyy<sup>1</sup> (30<sup>2</sup>/12) only (I, 98)

2110<sub>0</sub> 止 jyy<sup>2</sup> (77) to stop (IV, 245)

## K

7744<sub>1</sub> 開 kai (XII kai || 169<sup>4</sup>) to set in motion; to open (I, 106)

0023<sub>2</sub> 康 kang (53<sup>8</sup>/171) vigorous, strong (I, 71)

2060<sub>1</sub> 看 kann (64/109<sup>4</sup>) to look at, to read (I, 15)

5001<sub>7</sub> 抗 kanq (64<sup>4</sup>/IV kanq R) to oppose, to rebel (IV, 124)

4420<sub>7</sub> 考 kao (VI kao || 125<sup>0\*1</sup>) to test, examine (IV, 299)

2411<sub>1</sub> 靠 kaw (VII gaw R/175<sup>1</sup>) lean against, depend upon (II, 234)

2490<sub>0</sub> 科 ke (115<sup>4</sup>/68) class; department (III, 53)

1062<sub>0</sub> 可 kee (V kee R || 30<sup>2</sup>) can, may (I, 183)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 44, n. 2

- 2122<sub>7</sub> 肯 keen<sup>1</sup> (77/130<sup>4</sup>) to consent, to be willing (II, 114)
- 2710<sub>4</sub> 墾 keen<sup>2</sup> (XIII keen R/32<sup>13</sup>) to reclaim land (IV, 49)
- 0669<sub>1</sub> 課 keh<sup>1</sup> (149<sup>8</sup>/VIII guoo) lesson (I, 2)
- 3060<sub>4</sub> 客 keh<sup>2</sup> (40<sup>6</sup>/VI geh R) guest, visitor (III, 108)
- 4798<sub>2</sub> 款 koan (XII koan R || 76<sup>8</sup>) amount (I, 256)
- 3010<sub>1</sub> 空 kong (116<sup>3</sup>/48) empty (I, 234)
- 1733<sub>1</sub> 恐 koong<sup>1</sup> (VI goong R/61<sup>6</sup>) to fear (III, 171)
- 1241<sub>0</sub> 孔 koong<sup>2</sup> (IV koong || 39<sup>1</sup>) surname; hole (III, 229)
- 6000<sub>0</sub> 口 kouu (30) mouth; opening (II, 135)
- 0462<sub>7</sub> 誇 kua (149<sup>6</sup>/VI kua) to boast (III, 139)
- 3021<sub>3</sub> 寬 kuan (40<sup>12</sup>/140/147/3<sup>\*1</sup>) ample, broad (IV, 160)

\*<sup>1</sup>The dot of the printed form 寬 is often left out in writing

- 8018<sub>6</sub> 鑛 kuang (167<sup>15</sup>/XV *goang* R) mine, ore (also (III, 151)  
read *goong*)
- 9503<sub>0</sub> 快 kuay<sup>1</sup> (61<sup>4</sup>/IV *guay*) sharp; quick (I, 180)
- 4611<sub>3</sub> 塊 kuay<sup>2</sup> (32<sup>10</sup>/195) piece, lump (IV, 107)
- 2122<sub>7</sub> 虧 kuei (XVII kuei || 141<sup>11</sup>) loss, deficiency; (IV, 135)  
to lose, to harm
- 6090<sub>4</sub> 困 kuenn (VII kuenn R || 31<sup>4</sup>) difficulty; (IV, 236)  
tired
- 0025<sub>6</sub> 庫 kuh (X kuh R || 53<sup>7</sup>) storehouse, treasury (III, 283)
- 7716<sub>4</sub> 濶 kuoh<sup>1</sup> (85<sup>17\*</sup>/169/IX *hwo* R) ample, (III, 277)  
broad
- 5008<sub>6</sub> 擴 kuoh<sup>2</sup> (64<sup>15</sup>/XV *goang* R) to expand, to (IV, 80)  
stretch
- 4460<sub>4</sub> 苦 kuu (140<sup>5</sup>/V *guu* R) bitter; bitterness, toil; (I, 23)  
to suffer
- 4121<sub>4</sub> 狂 kwang (94<sup>4</sup>/96) wild, raging (IV, 211)

\*<sup>11</sup>The 'orthodox' character is written without Rad. 85: 169<sup>9</sup>/IX *hwo* R; it is to this latter form that the number 7716<sub>4</sub> refers.

## L

- 7821<sub>6</sub> 覽 laan<sup>1</sup> (XIV *jian* / 147<sup>15\*</sup>) to look at, inspect (III, 326)
- 9708<sub>6</sub> 懶 laan<sup>2</sup> (61<sup>16</sup> / XVI *lay*) lazy (IV, 36)
- 4090<sub>8</sub> 來 lai (VIII *lai* || 9<sup>6</sup>) to come (I, 6)
- 4410<sub>7</sub> 藍 lan<sup>1</sup> (140<sup>14</sup> / XIV *jian*) surname; blue, indigo (IV, 111)
- 4422<sub>7</sub> 蘭 lan<sup>2</sup> (140<sup>17</sup> / XVII *lan*) orchid (IV, 184)
- 3313<sub>2</sub> 浪 lanq (85<sup>7</sup> / VII *liang* R) wave; wasteful (II, 52)
- 4471<sub>1</sub> 老 lao (125) old (II, 85)
- 0012<sub>7</sub> 癆 lau<sup>1</sup> (104<sup>12</sup> / XII *lau* R) consumption (III, 72)
- 9942<sub>7</sub> 勞 lau<sup>2</sup> (XII *lau* R || 19<sup>10</sup>) to toil (IV, 29)
- 5798<sub>6</sub> 賴 lay (XVI *lay* || 154<sup>9</sup>) to rely upon (I, 205)

\*1Note that the phonetic is counted as 15 strokes in this character; cp. *lan*<sup>1</sup>



- 1720<sub>7</sub> 了 ·le (II leau || 6<sup>1</sup>) (also read *leau*) perfection particle, originally meaning 'to complete' (I, 41)
- 7828<sub>8</sub> 臉 lean (130<sup>13</sup>/XIII *chian*) face (III, 200)
- 1022<sub>7</sub> 兩 leang (VIII leang || 11<sup>6</sup>) pair, couple; two; ounce (I, 259)
- 6090<sub>3</sub> 累 lee (102/120<sup>5</sup>) to tie; to accumulate; (read *ley*) weary (III, 82)
- 2290<sub>4</sub> 樂 leh (XV leh R || 75<sup>11</sup>) joy; (read *yueh*) music (I, 57)
- 1060<sub>3</sub> 雷 lei (173<sup>5</sup>/102) surname; thunder (II, 221)
- 4792<sub>0</sub> 柳 leou (75<sup>5</sup>/V *mao*) surname; willow (III, 265)
- 9148<sub>8</sub> 類 ley (119/94\*<sup>1</sup>/181<sup>10</sup>) sort, kind, class (III, 15)
- 0041<sub>4</sub> 離 li<sup>1</sup> (XI *li*/172<sup>11</sup>) (to be) distant, apart from (II, 17)
- 2713<sub>2</sub> 黎 li<sup>2</sup> (XV *li* || 202<sup>3</sup>) black-haired (IV, 295)
- 9905<sub>8</sub> 憐 lian<sup>1</sup> (61<sup>12</sup>/XII *lin* R) to pity (II, 56)

\*<sup>1</sup>Or often 37

- 3530<sub>0</sub> 連 *lian*<sup>2</sup> (159/162<sup>7</sup>) to connect (III, 81)
- 0023<sub>7</sub> 廉 *lian*<sup>3</sup> (53<sup>10</sup>/X *jian*) modest, incorruptible; (IV, 78)  
reasonable (price)
- 6010<sub>4</sub> 量 *liang*<sup>1</sup> (XII *liang* R || 166<sup>5</sup>) to measure; (I, 81)  
(read *liang*) the measure
- 3073<sub>2</sub> 良 *liang*<sup>2</sup> (VII *liang* R || 138<sup>1</sup>) good (liter. (I, 288)  
style)
- 3390<sub>4</sub> 梁 *liang*<sup>3\*1</sup> (XIII *liang* || 119<sup>7</sup>) millet (III, 46)
- 9691<sub>4</sub> 糧 *liang*<sup>4</sup> (119<sup>12</sup>/XII *liang* R) grain, provision, (IV, 73)  
rations
- 3019<sub>6</sub> 涼 *liang*<sup>5</sup> (85<sup>8</sup>[or 15<sup>6</sup>]/VIII *jing* R) cool (IV, 272)
- 3430<sub>9</sub> 遼 *liau* (XII *liaw*/162<sup>12</sup>) name of a river and a (III, 289)  
dynasty; distant  
(liter. style)
- 9490<sub>0</sub> 料 *liaw* (119/68<sup>6</sup>) material; to estimate (II, 117)
- 1220<sub>0</sub> 列 *lieh* (78/18<sup>4</sup>) to arrange (I, 178)
- 2290<sub>0</sub> 利 *lih*<sup>1</sup> (115/18<sup>5</sup>) sharp; profit; to be of (I, 127)  
use to

\*<sup>1</sup>The printed form is 梁

- 0010<sub>8</sub> 立 lih<sup>2</sup> (117) to stand (liter. style) (I, 196)
- 4002<sub>7</sub> 力 lih<sup>3</sup> (19) strength, power, force (I, 211)
- 7422<sub>7</sub> 勵 lih<sup>4</sup> (XV lih/19<sup>15</sup>) to encourage, to urge (III, 68)
- 1121<sub>1</sub> 麗 lih<sup>5</sup> (XIX lih || 198<sup>5</sup>) beautiful (III, 215)
- 7121<sub>1</sub> 歷 lih<sup>6</sup> (XVI lih R || 77<sup>12</sup>) to pass through; (IV, 145)  
calendar
- 0073<sub>2</sub> 裏 lih<sup>1</sup> (145<sup>7\*1</sup>/166) inside; in (I, 233)
- 6010<sub>4</sub> 里 lih<sup>2</sup> (166) (Chinese) mile (about (II, 168)  
1890 feet); village
- 1611<sub>4</sub> 理 lih<sup>3</sup> (96<sup>7</sup>/166) principle; to arrange, to (II, 262)  
regulate
- 4040<sub>7</sub> 李 lih<sup>4</sup> (75<sup>3</sup>/39) surname; plum (III, 238)
- 8138<sub>6</sub> 領 lih<sup>5</sup> (V ling/181<sup>5</sup>) collar; to receive; to lead (IV, 47)
- 9722<sub>7</sub> 鄰 lin<sup>1\*2</sup> (XII lin R/163<sup>12</sup>) neighbour; near to (II, 163)

\*1 See p. 50, n. 5

\*2 Also written 隣 (170<sup>12</sup>/XII lin)

- 4499<sub>0</sub> 林 lin<sup>2</sup> (75<sup>4</sup>/75) surname; wood, forest (II, 169)
- 1030<sub>7</sub> 零 ling (173<sup>5</sup>/V ling) fraction; zero (II, 208)
- 0060<sub>4</sub> 吝 linn (67/30<sup>4</sup>) stingy (III, 31)
- 8030<sub>7</sub> 令 linq (V linq || 9<sup>3</sup>) to cause, to order; order (III, 59)
- 3011<sub>3</sub> 流 liou<sup>1</sup> (85<sup>6\*1</sup>/VII liou) to flow, to cause to flow (liter. style) (I, 199)
- 7760<sub>2</sub> 留 liou<sup>2</sup> (X liou || 102<sup>5</sup>) to keep, to retain (III, 237)
- 0080<sub>0</sub> 六 liow<sup>1</sup> (8/12<sup>2</sup>) six (—)
- 7421<sub>4</sub> 陸 liow<sup>2</sup> (170<sup>8</sup>/VIII luh R) six (large figure); (read luh) dry land (II, 176)
- 6706<sub>4</sub> 略 lueh (102<sup>6</sup>/VI geh) summary, a little; plan; to seize (II, 248)
- 2520<sub>7</sub> 律 liuh<sup>1</sup> (60<sup>8</sup>/129) statute, rule (III, 13)
- 2793<sub>2</sub> 綠 liuh<sup>2</sup> (120<sup>8</sup>/VIII luh) green (III, 271)

\*1Note that the number of strokes is counted as 6 in this character

- 0121<sub>1</sub> 龍 long (212) surname; dragon (III, 250)
- 3712<sub>7</sub> 漏 low (85<sup>11</sup>/44/173) to leak (II, 259)
- 0021<sub>7</sub> 廬 lu (53<sup>16</sup>/XVI lu R) surname (III, 322)
- 2221<sub>0</sub> 亂 luann (XIII luann || 5<sup>12</sup>) disorder, revolt (I, 83)
- 5802<sub>7</sub> 輪 luen<sup>1</sup> (159<sup>8</sup>/VIII luen) wheel (II, 296)
- 2822<sub>7</sub> 倫 luen<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>8</sup>/VIII luen) human relationships (IV, 55)
- 0862<sub>7</sub> 論 luenn (149<sup>8</sup>/VIII luen) to discuss (III, 135)
- 6716<sub>4</sub> 路 luh (157<sup>6</sup>/VI geh R) road (III, 217)
- 6091<sub>4</sub> 羅 luo (XIX luo R || 122<sup>14</sup>) gauze (II, 147)

## M

- 0029<sub>4</sub> 麻 ma (200) hemp (III, 50)
- 6102<sub>7</sub> 嗎 ma (30<sup>10</sup>/187) interrogative particle  
(II, 187; III, 125)

- 1162<sub>7</sub> 碼 maa<sup>1</sup> (112<sup>10</sup>/187) figure (II, 180)
- 7132<sub>7</sub> 馬 maa<sup>2</sup> (187) horse (IV, 216)
- 3412<sub>7</sub> 滿 maan (85<sup>11</sup>/XI *man*) full (I, 148)
- 6080<sub>6</sub> 買 mae (122/154<sup>5</sup>) to buy (II, 141)
- 9001<sub>0</sub> 忙 mang (61<sup>3</sup>/III *wang*) busy; hurried(ly) (IV, 228)
- 2071<sub>4</sub> 毛 mau (82) hair, down; fur; ten cents (dime) (IV, 54)
- 6060<sub>0</sub> 冒 maw<sup>1</sup> (IX *maw* R || 13<sup>7</sup>) to risk; to feign (IV, 59)
- 4626<sub>0</sub> 帽 maw<sup>2</sup> (50<sup>9</sup>/IX *maw* R) hat (IV, 263)
- 4020<sub>7</sub> 麥 may<sup>1</sup> (199) wheat (III, 44)
- 4080<sub>6</sub> 賣 may<sup>2</sup> (XV *may* R || 154<sup>8</sup>) to sell (III, 119)
- 7223<sub>2</sub> 脈 may<sup>3</sup> (130<sup>6</sup>/VI *pay*) vein, pulse (III, 153)
- 0023<sub>9</sub> 麼 me (200<sup>3</sup>/4/28) interrogative particle (I, 215)

- 274I<sub>6</sub> 免 mean<sup>1</sup> (VII mean || 10<sup>5</sup>) to avoid (II, 274)
- 244I<sub>2</sub> 勉 mean<sup>2</sup> (VII mean/19<sup>7</sup>) to exert oneself (III, 64)
- 8050<sub>7</sub> 每 meei<sup>1</sup> (VII meei || 80<sup>3</sup>) every, each (I, 226)
- 8043<sub>0</sub> 美 meei<sup>2</sup> (123<sup>3</sup>/37) beautiful (I, 237)
- 3714<sub>7</sub> 沒 mei<sup>1</sup> (85<sup>4</sup>/IV moh R<sup>\*1</sup>) not (before yeou "to have") (I, 66)
- 7726<sub>7</sub> 眉 mei<sup>2</sup> (IX mei || 109<sup>4</sup>) eyebrow (II, 311)
- 4449<sub>4</sub> 媒 mei<sup>3</sup> (38<sup>9</sup>/IX moou R) go-between, match-maker (III, 93)
- 9489<sub>4</sub> 煤 mei<sup>4</sup> (86<sup>9</sup>/IX moou R) coal (III, 156)
- 7777<sub>7</sub> 門 men (169) door, gate (II, 252)
- 2722<sub>0</sub> 們 men (9<sup>8</sup>/169) suffix indicating plural (I, 278)
- 4423<sub>2</sub> 蒙 meng (XIV meng || 140<sup>10</sup>) (liter. style) to cover; indicating the passive; dull (III, 240)

\*<sup>1</sup>Or 85<sup>4</sup>/79 沒

- 1710<sub>7</sub> 孟 menq<sup>1</sup> (39<sup>5</sup>/108) surname (II, 161)
- 4420<sub>7</sub> 夢 menq<sup>2</sup> (140/122/14/36<sup>11</sup>) dream (IV, 14)
- 4549<sub>0</sub> 妹 mey (38<sup>5</sup>/V wey) younger sister (I, 220)
- 4142<sub>7</sub> 媽 mha (38<sup>10</sup>/187) mother, mama (II, 86)
- 5403<sub>4</sub> 摸 mho (64<sup>11</sup>/XI moh R) to feel for, to grope (III, 199)
- 4692<sub>7</sub> 棉 mian<sup>1</sup> (75<sup>8</sup>/VIII bor R) cotton (III, 49)
- 6704<sub>7</sub> 眠 mian<sup>2</sup> (109<sup>5</sup>/V min) to sleep (IV, 158)
- 1060<sub>0</sub> 面 miann<sup>1</sup> (176) face; side (III, 267)
- 4124<sub>2</sub> 麪 miann<sup>2</sup> (199<sup>4</sup>/IV miann) flour; vermicelli, noodles (IV, 225)
- 4942<sub>0</sub> 妙 miaw (38<sup>4</sup>/IV shao R) subtle; wonderful (IV, 234)
- 3077<sub>2</sub> 密 mih (40<sup>8</sup>/V bih/46) close (II, 264)
- 9090<sub>4</sub> 米 mii (119) rice (III, 43)



- 7774<sub>7</sub> 民 min (V min || 83<sup>1</sup>) people (I, 26)
- 2760<sub>0</sub> 名 ming<sup>1</sup> (36/30<sup>3</sup>) (personal) name (I, 4)
- 6702<sub>0</sub> 明 ming<sup>2</sup> (72<sup>4</sup>/74) clear (II, 84)
- 6702<sub>7</sub> 鳴 ming<sup>3</sup> (30/196<sup>3</sup>) (liter. style) to make a sound, to chirp, etc. (IV, 179)
- 8062<sub>7</sub> 命 minq (VIII minq || 30<sup>5</sup>) order; destiny; life (II, 28)
- 4493<sub>4</sub> 模 mo<sup>1</sup> (75<sup>11</sup>/XI moh R) model, pattern (II, 127)
- 0025<sub>2</sub> 摩 mo<sup>2</sup> (200/64<sup>11</sup>) to rub; to feel for (III, 210)
- 4443<sub>0</sub> 莫 moh<sup>1</sup> (XI moh R || 140<sup>7</sup>) none; don't (II, 158)
- 6010<sub>4</sub> 墨 moh<sup>2</sup> (203/32<sup>12</sup>) surname; ink (III, 231)
- 3413<sub>4</sub> 漠 moh<sup>3</sup> (85<sup>11</sup>/XI moh R) in *shamoh* 'desert' (III, 281)
- 0469<sub>4</sub> 謀 mou (149<sup>9</sup>/IX moon R) to plan (II, 13)
- 6010<sub>4</sub> 目 muh<sup>1</sup> (109) eye (liter. style) (II, 167)

4090<sub>0</sub> 木 muh<sup>2</sup> (75) wood; tree (II, 225)

4433<sub>3</sub> 慕 muh<sup>3</sup> (XI moh R/61<sup>11</sup>) to desire, long for (III, 19)

2854<sub>0</sub> 牧 muh<sup>4</sup> (93<sup>4</sup>/66) to tend cattle, to pasture (III, 144)

7750<sub>0</sub> 母 muu (V muu || 80<sup>1</sup>) mother (I, 218)

## N

8050<sub>2</sub> 拿 na (VI her/64<sup>8</sup>) to take (II, 115)

1752<sub>7</sub> 那 nah (VII nah || 163<sup>4</sup>) that; (read naa) which? (IV, 128)

4051<sub>4</sub> 難 nan<sup>1</sup> (XI/172<sup>11</sup>) difficult (I, 72)

6042<sub>7</sub> 男 nan<sup>2</sup> (VII nan R || 102<sup>2</sup>) male; son (I, 140)

4022<sub>7</sub> 南 nan<sup>3</sup> (IX nan || 24<sup>7</sup>) south (II, 222)

9206<sub>2</sub> 惱 nao<sup>1</sup> (61<sup>9</sup>/IX nao) vexed, grieved (III, 27)

7226<sub>2</sub> 腦 nao<sup>2</sup> (130<sup>9</sup>/IX nao) brain (IV, 34)

- 2732<sub>7</sub> 鳥 neau (196) bird (III, 17)
- 2121<sub>1</sub> 能 neng (X neng R || 130<sup>6</sup>) to be able, can (I, 14)  
(physical ability)
- 4040<sub>0</sub> 女 neu (38) woman (II, 324)
- 4022<sub>7</sub> 内 ney\*<sup>1</sup> (IV ney R || 11<sup>2</sup>) within; inside (III, 175)
- 6701<sub>1</sub> 呢 ni (30<sup>5</sup>/V ni R) wool (II, 152)
- 8050<sub>0</sub> 年 nian (VI nian || 51<sup>3</sup>) year (I, 8)
- 4343<sub>2</sub> 娘 niang (38<sup>7</sup>/VII liang R) girl; mother (II, 223)
- 8033<sub>2</sub> 念 niann (VIII niann || 61<sup>4</sup>) to think of; to read aloud (I, 139)
- 7723<sub>2</sub> 尿 niaw (44<sup>4</sup>/85) urine (IV, 166)
- 2729<sub>2</sub> 你 nil (9<sup>5</sup>/V eel) you (I, 146)
- 3020<sub>1</sub> 甯 ning (XIV ning || 40<sup>11\*2</sup>) peaceful (III, 290)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 120, n. 1

\*\*The printed form is: 寧

- 2500<sub>0</sub> 牛 niou (93) ox, cow (III, 146)
- 5523<sub>2</sub> 農 nong (XIII nong || 161<sup>6</sup>) farmer; agricultural (in compounds) (III, 3)
- 4744<sub>0</sub> 奴 nu (V nu R || 38<sup>2</sup>) slave (III, 36)
- 4742<sub>7</sub> 努 nuu (V nu R/19<sup>5</sup>) to strive (I, 303)

## O

- 2622<sub>7</sub> 偶 ouu (9<sup>9</sup>/IX yuh) (liter. style) image; mate; accidental (III, 268)
- 7778<sub>2</sub> 歐 ou (XI chiu R/76<sup>11</sup>) in *Oujou*; to vomit (IV, 182)

## P

- 9600<sub>0</sub> 怕 pah (61<sup>5</sup>/106) to fear (II, 139)
- 2604<sub>0</sub> 牌 pair<sup>1</sup> (91<sup>8</sup>/VIII bei) sign-board, tablet (III, 216)
- 5101<sub>1</sub> 排 pair<sup>2</sup> (64<sup>8</sup>/175) row, line; to arrange; to clear out (IV, 104)
- 9250<sub>0</sub> 判 pann (V bann/18<sup>5</sup>) to divide; to decide (IV, 193)

- 6711<sub>2</sub> 跑 pao (157<sup>5</sup>/V bau) to run (II, 229)
- 7723<sub>1</sub> 爬 par (87<sup>4</sup>/IV ba) climb; to crawl, creep (IV, 221)
- 0022<sub>7</sub> 旁 parng (X parng || 70<sup>6</sup>) side; other (II, 273)
- 6086<sub>1</sub> 賠 peir<sup>1</sup> (154<sup>8</sup>/VIII pouu R) to indemnify (II, 315)
- 7026<sub>1</sub> 陪 peir<sup>2</sup> (170<sup>8</sup>/VIII pouu R) to keep company (IV, 199)
- 8010<sub>7</sub> 盆 pern (IV fen R/108<sup>4</sup>) bowl (IV, 9)
- 1761<sub>7</sub> 配 pey<sup>1</sup> (164<sup>3</sup>/49[or III syh]) to match; worthy, (IV, 42)  
fit
- 2721<sub>0</sub> 佩 pey<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>6</sup>/III farn R/50) to wear at the waist; (IV, 256)  
to respect
- 7171<sub>1</sub> 匹 pi<sup>1</sup> (23<sup>2</sup>/12) classifier for horses; (III, 148)  
mate, one of a pair
- 5101<sub>0</sub> 批 pi<sup>2</sup> (64<sup>4</sup>/81) to criticise; to sell whole- (IV, 75)  
sale; shipment of goods
- 2202<sub>1</sub> 片 piann (91) slip, card (II, 281)
- 1090<sub>1</sub> 票 piaw (XI piaw R || 113<sup>6</sup>) ticket, note, bill (II, 181)

- 7060<sub>1</sub> 譬 pih (XIII bih R/149<sup>13</sup>) to compare (II, 267)
- 1780<sub>1</sub> 疋 pii (103) roll of cloth (II, 149)
- 6066<sub>0</sub> 品 piin (30<sup>8</sup>/30x) series, rank, kind; con- (III, 121)  
duct
- 4414<sub>7</sub> 坡 po (32<sup>8</sup>/107) slope, declivity (IV, 235)
- 3630<sub>0</sub> 迫 poh<sup>1</sup> (106/162<sup>5</sup>) to oppress (II, 62)
- 1464<sub>7</sub> 破 poh<sup>2</sup> (112<sup>5</sup>/107) to break; broken, ruined (IV, 283)
- 8312<sub>7</sub> 鋪 puh (167<sup>7</sup>/VII fuu) shop; (read pu) to (II, 143)  
spread out
- 8060<sub>1</sub> 普 puu (XII puu\*<sup>1</sup> || 72<sup>8</sup>) universal (III, 239)
- 4422<sub>7</sub> 葡 pwu (140<sup>9</sup>/20/VII fuu) in *pwutaur* 'grapes' (IV, 187)
- 4024<sub>7</sub> 皮 pyi (107) skin; leather (III, 243)
- 8080<sub>0</sub> 貧 pyn (IV fen R/154<sup>4</sup>) poor (II, 97)

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. also IX bing

1040<sub>9</sub> 平 pyng (V pyng || 51<sup>2</sup>) even, common; (liter. style) peace(ful); to pacify (I, 25)

## R

3490<sub>4</sub> 染 raan (85/II *jeou*/75<sup>6</sup>) to dye, to infect (I, 126)

2333<sub>3</sub> 然 ran<sup>1</sup> (XII ran || 86<sup>8</sup>) thus; suffix forming adverbs (II, 48)

9383<sub>3</sub> 燃 ran<sup>2</sup> (86<sup>12</sup>/XII *ran*) to burn (IV, 239)

0063<sub>2</sub> 讓 ranq (149<sup>17</sup>/XVII *shiang*) to yield; to allow; to cause (IV, 129)

2491<sub>1</sub> 繞 raw (120<sup>12</sup>/XII *yau* R) to surround (III, 279)

4433<sub>1</sub> 熱 reh<sup>\*1</sup> (XI *jyr*/86<sup>11</sup>) hot (III, 293)

8000<sub>0</sub> 人 ren (9) man (I, 17)

2722<sub>7</sub> 仍 reng (9<sup>2</sup>/II *nae*) still, as before (III, 54)

2221<sub>4</sub> 任 renn<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>4</sup>/IV *ren* R) office (I, 250)

\*<sup>1</sup>The printed form is: 熱 (XI *yih*/86<sup>11</sup>). See p. 211, n. 1.

- 0763<sub>2</sub> 認 *renn*<sup>2</sup> (149<sup>7</sup>/VII *reen*) to recognise (II, 154)
- 5708<sub>2</sub> 軟 *roan* (159<sup>4</sup>/76) soft; weak (IV, 162)
- 3060<sub>8</sub> 容 *rong*<sup>1</sup> (X *rong* R || 40<sup>7</sup>) to allow; to contain; appearance (I, 284)
- 2395<sub>0</sub> 絨 *rong*<sup>2</sup> (120<sup>6</sup>/VI *rong*) velvet (II, 153)
- 1790<sub>1</sub> 柔 *rou* (IX *rou* R || 75<sup>5</sup>) soft, gentle (IV, 206)
- 4022<sub>7</sub> 肉 *row* (130) flesh, meat (IV, 224)
- 4640<sub>0</sub> 如 *ru* (VI *ru* R || 38<sup>3</sup>) like (I, 295)
- 1212<sub>7</sub> 瑞 *ruey* (96<sup>9</sup>/IX *duan* R) in *Rueyshyh* (IV, 185)  
'Switzerland'; auspicious
- 8000<sub>0</sub> 入 *ruh*<sup>1</sup> (11) to enter (I, 24)
- 3124<sub>3</sub> 褥 *ruh*<sup>2</sup> (145<sup>10</sup>/X *rum* R) mattress (IV, 96)
- 4460<sub>4</sub> 若 *ruoh*<sup>1</sup> (140<sup>5</sup>/V *yow*) if (I, 282)



1712<sub>7</sub> 弱 ruoh<sup>2</sup> (X ruoh || 57<sup>7</sup>) weak (III, 20)

7134<sub>3</sub> 辱 ruu (X ruu R || 161<sup>3</sup>) to disgrace; disgrace (II, 316)

6010<sub>0</sub> 日 ryh (72) sun; day (I, 142)

## S

1010<sub>1</sub> 三 san<sup>1</sup> (1<sup>2</sup>/7) three (—)

2310<sub>1</sub> 叁 san<sup>2</sup> (28<sup>6</sup>/37/1/7) three (large figure) (II, 173)

7790<sub>4</sub> 桑 sang (X sang R || 75<sup>6</sup>) mulberry-tree (III, 140)

4824<sub>0</sub> 散 sann (XII sann || 66<sup>6</sup>) to scatter, disperse (III, 221)

4073<sub>2</sub> 喪 sanq (XII sang<sup>\*1</sup> || 30<sup>9</sup>) to lose; (read sang) (II, 144)  
to mourn

5702<sub>7</sub> 掃 sao (64<sup>8</sup>/VIII joou R) to sweep (I, 119)

2771<sub>7</sub> 色 seh<sup>1</sup> (139) (also read shae) colour; (II, 312)  
appearance; beauty; lust

\*<sup>1</sup>The reading in the first tone has been chosen for the phonetic as it is the ordinary reading for the isolated character

- 4060<sub>1</sub> 嗇 seh<sup>2</sup> (XIII seh || 30<sup>10</sup>) stingy (III, 32)
- 4099<sub>4</sub> 森 sen (75<sup>8</sup>/75x) in *senlin* "forest" (III, 152)
- 6080<sub>1</sub> 是 sh (IX shyh\*<sup>1</sup> || 72<sup>5</sup>) is, are; this (liter. style) (I, 18)
- 2992<sub>0</sub> 紗 sha<sup>1</sup> (120<sup>4</sup>/IV shao R) gauze, cotton (II, 146)
- 0012<sub>9</sub> 痧 sha<sup>2</sup> (104<sup>7</sup>/VII sha R) in *shajeen* 'measles' (III, 76)
- 3912<sub>0</sub> 沙 sha<sup>3</sup> (VII sha R || 85<sup>4</sup>) sand (III, 280)
- 7423<sub>8</sub> 陝 shaan (170<sup>7</sup>/VII jia) in *Shaanshi* (III, 314)
- 9080<sub>6</sub> 賞 shaang (VIII shang/154<sup>8</sup>) reward; to reward; to enjoy (II, 330)
- 2277<sub>0</sub> 山 shan<sup>1</sup> (46) mountain (I, 300)
- 4292<sub>2</sub> 杉 shan<sup>2</sup> (75<sup>3</sup>/59) cryptomeria (III, 161)
- 2822<sub>7</sub> 傷 shang<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>11</sup>/XI shang) to injure, to wound; wound, injury (II, 228)

\*<sup>1</sup>The reading *shyh* ('this') has been chosen as the ordinary reading for the isolated character

- 0022<sub>7</sub> 商 shang<sup>2</sup> (XI shang || 30<sup>9</sup>) merchant; name (II, 236)  
of a dynasty
- 8060<sub>5</sub> 善 shann (XII shann || 30<sup>9</sup>) (morally) good (III, 208)
- 2110<sub>0</sub> 上 shanq<sup>1</sup> (III shanq R || 1<sup>2</sup>) top; to ascend; (I, 158)  
above; preceding; on
- 9022<sub>7</sub> 尚 shanq<sup>2</sup> (VIII shanq || 42<sup>9</sup>) still, yet; be- (IV, 114)  
sides; to esteem
- 9020<sub>0</sub> 少 shao (IV shao R || 42<sup>1</sup>) a little; few (I, 263)
- 2796<sub>2</sub> 紹 shaw (120<sup>5</sup>/V jaw R) to connect (III, 167)
- 6101<sub>1</sub> 曬 shay (72<sup>19</sup>/XIX lih) to expose to the sun; (IV, 164)  
to bask
- 4060<sub>4</sub> 奢 she (37<sup>9</sup>/IX jee R) extravagant, wasteful (II, 49)
- 6138<sub>6</sub> 顯 shean<sup>1</sup> (XIV shean R/181<sup>14</sup>) manifest; to (III, 87)  
display
- 7828<sub>6</sub> 險 shean<sup>2</sup> (170<sup>13</sup>/XIII chian) danger; danger- (III, 197)  
ous
- 4633<sub>0</sub> 想 sheang<sup>1</sup> (IX shiang R/61<sup>9</sup>) to think (II, 31)
- 2760<sub>1</sub> 響 sheang<sup>2</sup> (XIII shiang/180<sup>13</sup>) sound; echo (IV, 170)

- 9000<sub>0</sub> 小 sheau<sup>1</sup> (42) small, little (I, 173)
- 6401<sub>1</sub> 曉 sheau<sup>2</sup> (72<sup>12</sup>/XII *yau* R) to know, under-stand (III, 187)
- 3060<sub>9</sub> 審 sheen (40<sup>12</sup>/XII *fan* R) to judge, to examine (IV, 192)
- 9060<sub>2</sub> 省 sheeng (IV *shao* R/109<sup>4</sup>) province; to economise (I, 265)
- 3421<sub>0</sub> 社 sheh<sup>1</sup> (113<sup>3</sup>/32) society \* (II, 58)
- 0764<sub>7</sub> 設 sheh<sup>2</sup> (149<sup>4</sup>/79) to set up, devise (III, 132)
- 3112<sub>1</sub> 涉 sheh<sup>3</sup> (85<sup>7</sup>/VII *buh*) to ford, pass through; to concern (IV, 117)
- 2740<sub>0</sub> 身 shen<sup>1</sup> (158) body (I, 68)
- 3719<sub>4</sub> 深 shen<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>8</sup>/VIII) deep (II, 156)
- 2510<sub>0</sub> 生 sheng<sup>1</sup> (100) to live; to produce, give birth to; raw (I, 84)
- 2440<sub>0</sub> 升 sheng<sup>2</sup> (IV sheng || 24<sup>2</sup>) to ascend, to rise (II, 36)
- 4740<sub>1</sub> 聲 sheng<sup>3</sup> (XI *ching*/128<sup>11</sup>) sound, tone (II, 209)

- 447<sub>1</sub> 甚 shenn<sup>1</sup> (IX shenn || 99<sup>4</sup>) very, extremely (I, 214)  
(liter. style); (read *sher*)  
in *sherne* "what?"
- 940<sub>8</sub> 慎 shenn<sup>2</sup> (61<sup>10</sup>/X *jen*) careful (III, 114)
- 2290<sub>0</sub> 剩 shenq<sup>1</sup> (IX *cherng*/18<sup>9</sup>) remainder, surplus (I, 262)
- 7922<sub>7</sub> 勝 shenq<sup>2</sup> (X *jenn*/19<sup>10</sup>) to conquer, to over- (II, 303)  
come
- 1610<sub>4</sub> 聖 shenq<sup>3</sup> (128<sup>7</sup>/30/96) sacred; sage (IV, 30)
- 5320<sub>0</sub> 盛 shenq<sup>4</sup> (VII *cherng*/108<sup>7</sup>) abundant; (read (IV, 289)  
*cherng*) to contain
- 2060<sub>1</sub> 舌 sher (135) tongue (II, 277)
- 3520<sub>6</sub> 神 shern (113<sup>5</sup>/V *shen*) spirit, god (III, 95)
- 0864<sub>0</sub> 許 sheu (149<sup>1</sup>/IV *wuu*) to permit (II, 120)
- 3730<sub>8</sub> 選 sheuan (XII *suenn*/162<sup>12</sup>) to choose, select, (III, 112)  
elect
- 1017<sub>7</sub> 雪 sheue (173<sup>3</sup>/58) snow (II, 251)
- 6704<sub>7</sub> 吸 shi<sup>1</sup> (30<sup>4</sup>/IV *jyi*) to inhale (II, 20)

- 1060<sub>0</sub> 西 shi<sup>2</sup> (146) west (II, 76)
- 4022<sub>7</sub> 希 shi<sup>3</sup> (VII shi || 50<sup>4</sup>) rare; to hope (III, 56)
- 9406<sub>1</sub> 惜 shi<sup>4</sup> (61<sup>8</sup>/VIII shyi) to pity; to take care of (IV, 141)
- 6306<sub>1</sub> 瞎 shia (109<sup>10</sup>/X hay) blind (I, 11)
- 1023<sub>0</sub> 下 shiah<sup>1</sup> (III shiah R || 1<sup>2</sup>) below; to descend (I, 305)
- 1024<sub>7</sub> 夏 shiah<sup>2</sup> (X shiah || 35<sup>7</sup>) Hsia, name of a dynasty; summer (IV, 150)
- 2835<sub>1</sub> 鮮 shian<sup>1</sup> (195<sup>6</sup>/123) fresh (I, 76)
- 2421<sub>1</sub> 先 shian<sup>2</sup> (VI shian || 10<sup>4</sup>) before, first (I, 168)
- 2227<sub>0</sub> 仙 shian<sup>3</sup> (9<sup>3</sup>/46) fairy, immortal (IV, 288)
- 2772<sub>7</sub> 鄉 shiang<sup>1</sup> (XIII shiang || 163<sup>10</sup>) village; country (II, 237)
- 4690<sub>0</sub> 相 shiang<sup>2</sup> (IX shiang R || 109<sup>4</sup>) mutual (III, 25)
- 8896<sub>3</sub> 箱 shiang<sup>3</sup> (118<sup>9</sup>/IX shiang R) case, box (IV, 249)

- 1611<sub>0</sub> 現 shiann<sup>1</sup> (96<sup>7</sup>/147) manifest (I, 132)
- 7723<sub>2</sub> 限 shiann<sup>2</sup> (170<sup>6</sup>/138) limit (I, 212)
- 2395<sub>3</sub> 線 shiann<sup>3</sup> (120<sup>8</sup>/62x) thread; wire; line (II, 232)
- 8018<sub>2</sub> 羨 shiann<sup>4</sup> (123<sup>7</sup>/VII *shyan* R<sup>\*1</sup>) to long for; to admire (III, 18)
- 2323<sub>1</sub> 獻 shiann<sup>5</sup> (141/193/94<sup>16</sup>) to offer, to present (IV, 68)
- 3033<sub>6</sub> 憲 shiann<sup>6</sup> (40/96/122/61<sup>12</sup>) law, constitution (IV, 183)
- 6299<sub>3</sub> 縣 shiann<sup>7</sup> (XVI shiann || 120<sup>9</sup>) district (IV, 257)
- 1118<sub>6</sub> 項 shianq<sup>1</sup> (48/181<sup>3</sup>) nape; item (I, 257)
- 2722<sub>0</sub> 向 shianq<sup>2</sup> (VI shianq R || 30<sup>3</sup>) towards (II, 95)
- 2723<sub>2</sub> 像 shianq<sup>3</sup> (9<sup>12</sup>/XII *shiang*) like; appearance; image, picture (II, 300)
- 4793<sub>2</sub> 橡 shianq<sup>4</sup> (75<sup>12</sup>/XII *shiang*) chestnut-oak (III, 242)

\*1Note the vulgar form 羨 (123<sup>9</sup>/VI *tsyh* R); see also *datw*<sup>3</sup>.

- 8912<sub>7</sub> 銷 shiau<sup>1\*</sup> (167<sup>7</sup>, VII *shiauw* R) to melt; to cancel (I, 286)
- 3912<sub>7</sub> 消 shiau<sup>2\*</sup> (85<sup>7</sup>/VII *shiauw* R) to melt; to cancel (III, 228)
- 4094<sub>3</sub> 校 shiauw<sup>1</sup> (75<sup>6</sup>, VI *jiau*) school (in *shyueshiauw*) (I, 28)
- 8843<sub>0</sub> 笑 shiauw<sup>2</sup> (118<sup>4</sup>/IV *iau*) to laugh (IV, 52)
- 4440<sub>7</sub> 孝 shiauw<sup>3</sup> (VII *shiauw* R || 39<sup>4</sup>) filial piety (IV, 112)
- 2110<sub>1</sub> 些 shie (VI *tsyy* R, 7<sup>5\*</sup>) some (also read *shiee*) (III, 117)
- 3032<sub>7</sub> 寫 shiee<sup>1</sup> (XV *shiee* R || 40<sup>12</sup>) to write (I, 31)
- 2710<sub>0</sub> 血 shiee<sup>2</sup> (143) blood (also read *shieuh*) (II, 25)
- 0460<sub>0</sub> 謝 shieh<sup>1</sup> (149<sup>10</sup>/X *sheh* R) to thank (II, 211)
- 4395<sub>0</sub> 械 shieh<sup>2</sup> (75<sup>7</sup>, VII *jieh*) fetters; implements (III, 126)
- 3411<sub>7</sub> 泄 shieh<sup>3</sup> (85<sup>5</sup>, V *shyh*) to leak out (IV, 105)

\*1Note that *shiau*<sup>1</sup> and *shiau*<sup>2</sup> are etymologically the same word

\*2Note that *tsyy* is counted as 'five strokes' when being the phonetic



- 3312<sub>7</sub> 瀉 shieh<sup>4</sup> (85<sup>15</sup>/XV shiee R) to leak; to purge; (IV, 231)  
diarrhoea
- 2690<sub>0</sub> 細 shih<sup>1</sup> (120<sup>5</sup>/102) fine, minute (I, 293)
- 2229<sub>3</sub> 係 shih<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>7</sup>/VII shih R) to belong to (II, 266)
- 2325<sub>0</sub> 戲 shih<sup>3</sup> (XIII shi R/62<sup>13</sup>) play, spectacle (III, 101)
- 3411<sub>1</sub> 洗 shii (85<sup>6</sup>/VI shian) to wash (I, 100)
- 0292<sub>1</sub> 新 shin<sup>1</sup> (XIII shin R || 69<sup>0</sup>) new (I, 34)
- 3300<sub>0</sub> 心 shin<sup>2</sup> (61) heart (I, 213)
- 0040<sub>1</sub> 辛 shin<sup>3</sup> (160) bitter (II, 121)
- 7728<sub>3</sub> 欣 shin<sup>4</sup> (69/76<sup>4</sup>) happy; delight (II, 145)
- 4492<sub>1</sub> 薪 shin<sup>5</sup> (140<sup>13</sup>/XIII shin R) firewood (II, 308)
- 6010<sub>4</sub> 星 shing (72<sup>5</sup>/100) star (IV, 302)
- 2026<sub>1</sub> 信 shinn (9<sup>7</sup>/149) to believe; letter (I, 43)

- 454I<sub>0</sub> 姓 shinq<sup>1</sup> (38<sup>5</sup>/100) surname; to have the (I, 7)  
surname
- 7780<sub>1</sub> 興 shinq<sup>2</sup> (XV shing\*<sup>1</sup> || 134<sup>3</sup>) spirit, feelings; (I, 150)  
read *shing* 'to rise'
- 950I<sub>4</sub> 性 shinq<sup>3</sup> (61<sup>5</sup>/100) nature, disposition; sex (III, 16)
- 4040<sub>1</sub> 幸 shinq<sup>4</sup> (VIII shinq || 51<sup>5</sup>) fortunate (IV, 94)
- 602I<sub>0</sub> 兄 shiong (V shiong R || 10<sup>3</sup>) elder brother (III, 29)
- 2722<sub>2</sub> 修 shiou<sup>1</sup> (VII you R/59 || 9<sup>8</sup>\*<sup>2</sup>) to repair; to (I, 117)  
cultivate
- 802I<sup>5</sup> 羞 shiou<sup>2</sup> (XI shiou || 123<sup>5</sup>) shame; to feel (IV, 40)  
ashamed
- 2022<sub>7</sub> 秀 shiow<sup>1</sup> (VII shiow || 115<sup>2</sup>) elegant; accom- (III, 275)  
plished
- 8212<sub>7</sub> 銹 shiow<sup>2</sup> (167<sup>7</sup>/VII shiow) rust, to rust (IV, 242)
- 2128<sub>0</sub> 須 shiu<sup>1</sup> (59/181<sup>3</sup>) must, should (I, 258)
- 1022<sub>7</sub> 需 shiu<sup>2</sup> (173<sup>6</sup>/126) need, must (IV, 72)

\*<sup>1</sup>Also counted as 16 strokes. The reading in the first tone has been chosen for the phonetic as it is the ordinary reading for the isolated character

\*<sup>2</sup>Note that this character should be under Rad. 59, owing to its phonetic

- 2121<sub>7</sub> 虛 shiu<sup>3</sup> (XII shiu || 141<sup>6</sup>) empty, void; false (IV, 189)
- 4460<sub>3</sub> 蓄 shiuh (140<sup>10</sup>/X shiuh R) to rear; to store up (III, 40)
- 4003<sub>4</sub> 爽 shoang (XI shoang R || 89<sup>7</sup>) lively, comfortable (I, 238)
- 1223<sub>0</sub> 水 shoei (85) water (II, 16)
- 3034<sub>2</sub> 守 shoou<sup>1</sup> (40<sup>3</sup>/41) to guard, defend, keep (II, 51)
- 2050<sub>0</sub> 手 shoou<sup>2</sup> (64) hand (III, 129)
- 2874<sub>0</sub> 收 shou (II jiou/66<sup>2</sup>) to gather; to receive (I, 144)
- 2040<sub>7</sub> 受 show<sup>1</sup> (VIII show R || 29<sup>6</sup>) to receive; to suffer (I, 289)
- 6363<sub>4</sub> 獸 show<sup>2</sup> (30x/102/1/30/94<sup>16</sup>) animal; wild beast (II, 292)
- 5060<sub>1</sub> 書 shu<sup>1</sup> (129<sup>\*1</sup>/73<sup>6</sup>) book (I, 30)
- 5802<sub>1</sub> 輸 shu<sup>2</sup> (159<sup>9</sup>/IX yu) to lose; to transport (III, 104)

\*<sup>1</sup>The same variant of Rad. 129 occurs in *huah*<sup>1</sup> (I, 175)

- 7220<sub>0</sub> 刷 shua (VIII shua R || 18<sup>6</sup>) brush; to brush (IV, 99)
- 0073<sub>2</sub> 衰 shuai (X shuai || 145<sup>4</sup>) to decay; weak (IV, 21)
- 2040<sub>7</sub> 雙 shuang (172<sup>10</sup>/172/29) a pair (I, 267)
- 0040<sub>3</sub> 率 shuay<sup>1</sup> (XI shuay || 95<sup>6</sup>) to follow; to lead; (IV, 46)  
(read *liuh*) rate (as birth-rate, etc.)
- 2108<sub>6</sub> 順 shuenn (47/181<sup>3</sup>) to obey; favourable (II, 301)
- 6201<sub>4</sub> 睡 shuey (109<sup>8</sup>/VIII *chuei*) to sleep (II, 318)
- 4490<sub>0</sub> 樹 shuh<sup>1</sup> (75<sup>12</sup>/XII *shuh*) tree (I, 230)
- 5844<sub>0</sub> 數 shuh<sup>2</sup> (XI *lou*/66<sup>11</sup>) number; (read *shun*) to count (II, 108)
- 0861<sub>6</sub> 說 shuo (149<sup>7</sup>/VII *duey*) to say (II, 33)
- 7771<sub>7</sub> 鼠 shuu (208) rat, mouse (III, 78)
- 0061<sub>1</sub> 誰 shwei (149<sup>8</sup>/172) (colloquially also read (IV, 303)  
*sheir*) who?
- 2794<sub>0</sub> 叔 shwu (VIII shwu || 29<sup>6</sup>) uncle (father's (IV, 110)  
younger brother)

- 3613<sub>3</sub> 濕 shy<sup>1</sup> (85<sup>14</sup>/XIV *shean* R) wet (II, 260)
- 2503<sub>0</sub> 失 shy<sup>2</sup> (V shy || 37<sup>2</sup>) to lose (liter. style) (II, 322)
- 4122<sub>7</sub> 獅 shy<sup>3</sup> (94<sup>10</sup>/X *shy*) lion (IV, 210)
- 4423<sub>3</sub> 狹 shy<sup>a1</sup> (94<sup>7</sup>/VII *jia*) narrow (II, 241)
- 1024<sub>7</sub> 霞 shy<sup>a2</sup> (173<sup>9</sup>/IX *jea*) clouds tinged red (IV, 8)
- 0865<sub>1</sub> 詳 shyang (149<sup>6</sup>/123) detailed; particulars (II, 278)
- 4402<sub>7</sub> 協 shy<sup>e1</sup> (24<sup>8</sup>/19/19x) to write; concord; to aid (IV, 70)
- 4451<sub>4</sub> 鞋 shy<sup>e2</sup> (177<sup>6</sup>/VI *guei* R) shoe (IV, 262)
- 0365<sub>0</sub> 識 shyh<sup>1</sup> (149<sup>12</sup>/XII *ji*) to know, to be acquainted with (I, 19)
- 5000<sub>7</sub> 事 shyh<sup>2</sup> (VIII shyh R || 6<sup>7</sup>) matter, business (I, 91)
- 0022<sub>7</sub> 市 shyh<sup>3</sup> (V shyh R || 50<sup>2</sup>) market (I, 232)
- 4471<sub>7</sub> 世 shyh<sup>4</sup> (V shyh || 1<sup>4</sup>) generation (II, 14)

4010 <sub>0</sub>	士	shyh <sup>6</sup> (33)	scholar	(III, 2)
3010 <sub>4</sub>	室	shyh <sup>6</sup> (40 <sup>6</sup> /133)	house; room	(III, 83)
3621 <sub>0</sub>	視	shyh <sup>7</sup> (113/147 <sup>5</sup> )	to see (liter. style)	(III, 138)
4310 <sub>0</sub>	式	shyh <sup>8</sup> (VI shyh R* <sup>1</sup>    56 <sup>3</sup> )	form, pattern	(III, 253)
4442 <sub>7</sub>	勢	shyh <sup>9</sup> (XI yih/19 <sup>11</sup> )	power, strength; aspect, condition	(III, 285)
9404 <sub>1</sub>	恃	shyh <sup>10</sup> (61 <sup>6</sup> /VI syh R)	to rely on	(IV, 196)
1760 <sub>2</sub>	習	shyi <sup>1</sup> (XI shyi R    124 <sup>5</sup> )	to practice	(I, 228)
2633 <sub>0</sub>	息	shyi <sup>2</sup> (X shyi R    61 <sup>6</sup> )	to rest; to breathe	(II, 89)
0022 <sub>7</sub>	席	shyi <sup>3</sup> (X shyi    50 <sup>7</sup> )	mat; feast, meeting	(IV, 203)
1210 <sub>4</sub>	型	shyng <sup>1</sup> (VI shyng* <sup>2</sup> /32 <sup>6</sup> )	mould	(II, 128)
1242 <sub>2</sub>	形	shyng <sup>2</sup> (IV/59 <sup>4</sup> )	shape, form	(III, 122)

\*<sup>1</sup>But note the order of strokes\*<sup>2</sup>Note this variant for 型 ; cp. shyng<sup>2</sup>

- 4001<sub>1</sub> 雄 shyong (IV gong/172<sup>4</sup>) cockbird; martial, (IV, 209)  
brave
- 6404<sub>1</sub> 時 shy<sup>1</sup> (72<sup>6</sup>/VI syh R) time, moment (I, 50)
- 8073<sub>2</sub> 食 shy<sup>2</sup> (184) to eat (liter. style) (I, 74)
- 2420<sub>11</sub> 什 shy<sup>3</sup> (9<sup>2</sup>/24) group of ten; read *sher* (I, 243)  
in *shern*: "what"
- 5806<sub>1</sub> 拾 shy<sup>4</sup> (64<sup>6</sup>/VI her) to gather; "large" figure (II, 101)  
for "ten"
- 1060<sub>0</sub> 石 shy<sup>5</sup> (112) stone (III, 157)
- 3080<sub>6</sub> 實 shy<sup>6</sup> (40<sup>11</sup>/XI guann) substantial, real; (IV, 190)  
sincere
- 2829<sub>4</sub> 徐 shyu (60<sup>7</sup>/VII yu) slow; surname (IV, 243)
- 6233<sub>9</sub> 懸 shyuan (XVI shiann/61<sup>16</sup>) to suspend (III, 219)
- 7740<sub>7</sub> 學 shyue (XIII/39<sup>13</sup>) (also read *shyau*) to learn (I, 27)
- 1734<sub>1</sub> 尋 shyun (58/48/30[or 16]/41<sup>9</sup>) to seek, search (IV, 58)  
for
- 4346<sub>0</sub> 始 shyv<sup>1</sup> (38<sup>5</sup>/V tair R) to start, to begin (liter. (I, 152)  
style)

- 2520<sub>6</sub> 使 shyy<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>6</sup>/VI *lih*) to use; to cause; to send (IV, 126)
- 4893<sub>2</sub> 松 song (75<sup>4</sup>/IV *gong* R) surname; pine-tree, fir-tree (III, 61)
- 3830<sub>3</sub> 送 sonq<sup>1</sup> (VI/162<sup>6</sup>) to send; to give to (II, 116)
- 3090<sub>4</sub> 宋 sonq<sup>2</sup> (40<sup>4</sup>/75) surname; name of a dynasty (IV, 108)
- 0863<sub>2</sub> 訟 sonq<sup>3</sup> (149<sup>4</sup>/IV *gong* R) litigation; to litigate (IV, 195)
- 7740<sub>7</sub> 叟 soou (X soou || 29<sup>8</sup>) old man (IV, 51)
- 2239<sub>4</sub> 蘇 su<sup>1</sup> (XVI su R || 115<sup>11</sup>) to revive (III, 234)
- 1011<sub>3</sub> 疏 su<sup>2</sup> (XVI su || 103<sup>7</sup>) distant; coarse; careless (IV, 103)
- 8844<sub>6</sub> 算 suann (118<sup>8</sup>/109/55) to reckon, calculate; abacus (I, 22)
- 2294<sub>4</sub> 綏 suei (120<sup>7</sup>/VII *tuoo* R) (liter. style) to pacify (III, 294)
- 1249<sub>3</sub> 孫 suen (X suen R || 39<sup>7</sup>) grandson (IV, 48)
- 2125<sub>3</sub> 歲 suèy (XIII suey || 77<sup>9</sup>) year (of age) (I, 9)



- 3530<sub>9</sub> 速 suh<sup>1</sup> (VII *shuh*/162<sup>7</sup>) quick; speed (III, 128)
- 5022<sub>7</sub> 肅 suh<sup>2</sup> (XIII *suh* || 129<sup>7</sup>) (liter. style)  
respectful (III, 316)
- 0263<sub>1</sub> 訴 suh<sup>3</sup> (149<sup>5</sup>/V *chyh* R) to tell; to accuse (IV, 194)
- 7222<sub>1</sub> 所 suoo (63<sup>4</sup>/69) place; (occasion for =) (I, 280)  
what, where
- 6011<sub>4</sub> 雖 swei<sup>1</sup> (30/142/172<sup>9</sup>) although (II, 4)
- 7423<sub>2</sub> 隨 swei<sup>2</sup> (XII *swei*/162 || 170<sup>13</sup>) to follow (III, 115)
- 7422<sub>7</sub> 隋 swei<sup>3</sup> (XII *swei* || 170<sup>9</sup>) Sui, name of a (IV, 157)  
dynasty
- 2826<sub>8</sub> 俗 swu (9<sup>7</sup>/150) vulgar; custom (IV, 16)
- 2293<sub>0</sub> 私 sy<sup>1</sup> (115<sup>2</sup>/28) private; selfish (I, 252)
- 6033<sub>0</sub> 思 sy<sup>2</sup> (102/61<sup>5</sup>) to think (II, 79)
- 1762<sub>0</sub> 司 sy<sup>3</sup> (V *sy* || 30<sup>2</sup>) to control, to manage (II, 217)
- 2299<sub>3</sub> 絲 sy<sup>4</sup> (120<sup>6</sup>/120) silk (III, 47)

4282<sub>1</sub> 斯 sy<sup>5</sup> (XII sy || 69<sup>8</sup>) (liter. style) this (IV, 300)

602I<sub>0</sub> 四 syh<sup>1</sup> (V syh R || 31<sup>2</sup>) four (—)

7570<sub>1</sub> 肆 syh<sup>2</sup> (168/129<sup>7</sup>) four (large figure) (II, 174)

2820<sub>0</sub> 似 syh<sup>3</sup> (9<sup>5</sup>/V yii) resembling, like; to seem (IV, 10)

1021<sub>2</sub> 死 syy (78<sup>2</sup>/21) to die (II, 227)

## T

242I<sub>2</sub> 他 ta (9<sup>3</sup>/III yee) he, she, it (II, 32)

4010<sub>4</sub> 臺 tair (XIV tair R || 133<sup>8</sup>) terrace; stage (III, 311)

8080<sub>6</sub> 貪 tan (IV jin/154<sup>4</sup>) to be greedy, to covet (IV, 275)

5709<sub>4</sub> 探 tann (64<sup>8</sup>/VIII) to inquire; to spy (IV, 305)

0968<sub>6</sub> 談 tarn (149<sup>8</sup>/VIII yan R) to chat (II, 302)

9096<sub>7</sub> 糖 tarng<sup>1</sup> (119<sup>10</sup>/X tarng) sugar (II, 287)

- 9090<sub>4</sub> 棠 tarng<sup>2</sup> (VIII *shang*/75<sup>a</sup>) crab-apple tree (III, 168)
- 0026<sub>7</sub> 唐 tarng<sup>3</sup> (X tarng || 30<sup>7</sup>) T'ang, name of a dynasty and surname (IV, 148)
- 9010<sub>4</sub> 堂 tarng<sup>4</sup> (VIII *shang*/32<sup>a</sup>) hall (IV, 291)
- 3217<sub>7</sub> 滔 tau (85<sup>10</sup>/X *yeau* R) (liter. style) to overflow (III, 286)
- 4472<sub>7</sub> 萄 taur (140<sup>8</sup>/VIII *taur* R) in *pwutaur* 'grapes' (IV, 188)
- 4003<sub>0</sub> 太 tay (37<sup>1</sup>/3) too much (II, 1)
- 2454<sub>1</sub> 特 teh (93<sup>6</sup>/VI *syh* R) special (III, 299)
- 7922<sub>7</sub> 騰 terng (X *jenn*/187<sup>10</sup>) to ascend; to empty, make room for (IV, 304)
- 1043<sub>0</sub> 天 tian (IV *tian* R || 37<sup>1</sup>) heaven; day (I, 65)
- 6186<sub>0</sub> 貼 tie (154<sup>5</sup>/V *jan* R) to stick, to attach (II, 282)
- 8315<sub>0</sub> 鐵 tiee (167<sup>13</sup>/XIII) iron (III, 70)
- 5560<sub>3</sub> 替 tih (IV *fu*/IV *fu*/73<sup>a</sup>) in place of, instead, for; to substitute (IV, 264)

- 7521<sub>8</sub> 體 tii (188<sup>13</sup>/XIII *lii*) body (I, 69)
- 2244<sub>1</sub> 艇 tiing (137<sup>7</sup>/VII *tyng*) boat (II, 299)
- 1413<sub>1</sub> 聽 ting\*<sup>1</sup> (XXII *ting* || 128<sup>16</sup>) to hear (II, 305)
- 3730<sub>2</sub> 通 tong (VII *yeong*/162<sup>7</sup>) to go through (II, 290)
- 0012<sub>7</sub> 痛 tonq (104<sup>7</sup>/VII *yeong*) pain, ache (III, 123)
- 8822<sub>7</sub> 筒 toong<sup>1</sup> (118<sup>6</sup>/VI *torng* R) tube, pipe (II, 276)
- 2091<sub>3</sub> 統 toong<sup>2</sup> (120<sup>6</sup>/VI *chong* R) all, the whole; to control (IV, 155)
- 7722<sub>0</sub> 同 torng<sup>1</sup> (VI *torng* R || 30<sup>3</sup>) same, alike; together with (I, 53)
- 8712<sub>0</sub> 銅 torng<sup>2</sup> (167<sup>6</sup>/VI *torng* R) copper; bronze (III, 154)
- 4792<sub>0</sub> 桐 torng<sup>3</sup> (75<sup>6</sup>/VI *torng* R) varnish tree (III, 159)
- 0010<sub>4</sub> 童 torng<sup>4</sup> (XII *torng* R || 117<sup>7</sup>) a youth (IV, 172)

\*<sup>1</sup>Cp. *der*<sup>2</sup>

- 2822<sub>1</sub> 偷 tou (9<sup>9</sup>/IX *yu*) to steal; thief (II, 320)
- 1118<sub>6</sub> 頭 tour<sup>1</sup> (151/181<sup>7</sup>) head; suffix (then tone-less -*ou*) (II, 132)
- 5704<sub>7</sub> 投 tour<sup>2</sup> (64<sup>4</sup>/79) (liter. style) to throw (IV, 254)
- 5309<sub>1</sub> 擦 tsa (64<sup>14</sup>/XIV *char*) to rub, wipe, polish (III, 244)
- 2292<sub>2</sub> 彩 tsae (VIII *tsae* R/59<sup>8</sup>) variegated (IV, 5)
- 4020<sub>0</sub> 才 tsair<sup>1</sup> (III *tsair* || 64<sup>0\*1</sup>) then only (I, 92)
- 6480<sub>0</sub> 財 tsair<sup>2</sup> (154<sup>3</sup>/III *tsair*) wealth, riches (III, 35)
- 4490<sub>0</sub> 材 tsair<sup>3</sup> (75<sup>3</sup>/III *tsair*) material (III, 164)
- 2320<sub>2</sub> 參 tsan (XI *tsan* R || 28<sup>9</sup>) to take part in; to counsel, advise (IV, 198)
- 4460<sub>7</sub> 蒼 tsang (140<sup>10</sup>/X *tsang*) blue (of the sky) (IV, 100)
- 4440<sub>6</sub> 草 tsao (140<sup>6</sup>/VI *tsao* R) grass (I, 171)

\*1 See p. 22, n. 1

- 1325<sub>3</sub> 殘 tsarn (78<sup>8</sup>/VIII *jian* R) to spoil, injure (III, 103)
- 4490<sub>4</sub> 菜 tsay (140<sup>8</sup>/VIII *tsae* R) vegetable; food (as (II, 190)  
opposed to rice)
- 7744<sub>0</sub> 冊 tseh<sup>1</sup> (V tseh || 13<sup>3</sup>) volume, book (as part (I, 155)  
of a work)
- 8890<sub>2</sub> 策 tseh<sup>2</sup> (118<sup>6</sup>/VI *tsyh*) plan, scheme (II, 12)
- 1613<sub>0</sub> 聰 tsong<sup>1</sup> (128<sup>11</sup>/XI *tsong*) (acute in hearing =) (III, 26)  
clever
- 3214<sub>7</sub> 叢 tsong<sup>2</sup> (XVIII *tsong* || 29<sup>16</sup>) crowded, (III, 162)  
thick; flourishing
- 2828<sub>1</sub> 從 tsornŋ (XI *tsornŋ* || 60<sup>8</sup>) to follow; (follow- (I, 223)  
ing along) from
- 3513<sub>4</sub> 湊 tsow (85<sup>9</sup>/IX *tzow*) to collect; to come to- (II, 122)  
gether
- 5201<sub>4</sub> 摧 tsuei (64<sup>11</sup>/XI *tsuei* R) to destroy (III, 102)
- 4490<sub>0</sub> 村 tsuen (75<sup>3</sup>/41) village (IV, 282)
- 1466<sub>1</sub> 醋 tsuh<sup>1</sup> (164<sup>8</sup>/VIII *shyi*) vinegar (II, 191)
- 2628<sub>1</sub> 促 tsuh<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>7</sup>/157) to urge, to promote (II, 218)

- 8416<sub>1</sub> 錯 tsuoh (167<sup>8</sup>/VIII *shyt*) wrong, mistake; to (II, 194)  
mistake
- 4024<sub>7</sub> 存 tswen (III/39<sup>3</sup>) to keep, to preserve (I, 167)
- 0022<sub>0</sub> 廁 tsyh<sup>1</sup> (53<sup>9</sup>[or 27<sup>9</sup>]/IX *tzer* R) privy (IV, 101)
- 3718<sub>2</sub> 次 tsyh<sup>2</sup> (VI tsyh R || 76<sup>2</sup>) time, turn; (IV, 271)  
secondary
- 2111<sub>0</sub> 此 tsyy (VI\*<sup>1</sup> tsyy R || 77<sup>2</sup>) this (liter. style) (II, 327)
- 5001<sub>4</sub> 推 tui (64<sup>8</sup>/172) to push; to infer; to (III, 52)  
praise, esteem
- 3730<sub>3</sub> 退 tuey (138/162<sup>6</sup>) to retire, to withdraw (II, 257)
- 6401<sub>0</sub> 吐 tuh (30<sup>3</sup>/32) to spit; to vomit (IV, 230)
- 0261<sub>4</sub> 託 tuo (149<sup>3</sup>/III *jay*) to entrust (II, 200)
- 4010<sub>0</sub> 土 tuu (32) earth, land; local (III, 55)
- 6034<sub>3</sub> 團 twan (31<sup>11\*2</sup>/XI *juan*) mass, group (II, 64)

\*<sup>1</sup>When phonetic counted as 'five strokes', cp. *chair* and *shie*

\*<sup>2</sup>See p. 12, n. 1

- 2428<sub>1</sub> 徒 twu<sup>1</sup> (60<sup>7</sup>/156) disciple (II, 171)
- 6060<sub>4</sub> 圖 twu<sup>2</sup> (31<sup>11</sup>\*<sup>1</sup>/XI *bii* R) plan, chart, map; to scheme (III, 22)
- 3810<sub>4</sub> 塗 twu<sup>3</sup> (85/VII *yu*/32<sup>10</sup>) to daub, smear (III, 42)
- 6040<sub>0</sub> 田 tyan<sup>1</sup> (102) field (II, 87)
- 2467<sub>0</sub> 甜 tyan<sup>2</sup> (135/99<sup>6</sup>) sweet (II, 286)
- 2729<sub>4</sub> 條 tyau (VII *you* R\*<sup>2</sup>/75<sup>7</sup>\*<sup>3</sup>) branch; section, clause (II, 113)
- 5608<sub>1</sub> 提 tyi (64<sup>9</sup>/IX *shyh*) to lift; to mention (I, 240)
- 0024<sub>1</sub> 庭 tyng (53<sup>7</sup>/VII *tyng*) hall, house (III, 321)
- 1740<sub>7</sub> 子 tz (39) (nominal) suffix; (read *tzyy*) child, son; master (I, 12)  
(liter. style)
- 2280<sub>9</sub> 災 tzai (48/86<sup>3</sup>) calamity (IV, 92)
- 0468<sub>6</sub> 讚 tzann (149<sup>19</sup>/XIX *tzann*) to commend, praise (IV, 31)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 12, n. 1\*<sup>2</sup>Notice Rad. 34 for Rad. 66 in *you*\*<sup>3</sup>Note that the phonetic is counted as 'seven strokes' in this character



- 4425<sub>1</sub> 藏 tzanq (XVIII tsarnǵ\*<sup>1</sup> || 140<sup>14</sup>) store- (III, 282)  
house; (read *tsarnǵ*) 'to  
conceal; to store'
- 6040<sub>0</sub> 早 tzao (VI tzao R || 72<sup>2</sup>) early (I, 224)
- 3430<sub>8</sub> 造 tzaw (VII gaw R/162<sup>7</sup>) to make, to build (II, 82)
- 1044<sub>7</sub> 再 tzay<sup>1</sup> (VI tzay || 13<sup>4</sup>) again (I, 32)
- 4021<sub>4</sub> 在 tzay<sup>2</sup> (III/32<sup>3</sup>) to stay; in (I, 133)
- 4355<sub>0</sub> 載 tzay<sup>3</sup> (VI tzai\*<sup>2</sup>/159<sup>6</sup>) to carry; to record (III, 212)
- 8033<sub>1</sub> 怎 tzeen (V jah/61<sup>5</sup>) how? in what manner? (I, 245)  
(liter. style)
- 4816<sub>8</sub> 增 tzenǵ (32<sup>12</sup>/XII tzenǵ) to increase, to add (II, 67; III, 149)
- 6886<sub>6</sub> 贈 tzenq (154<sup>12</sup>/XII tzenǵ) to give (as a (III, 214)  
present)
- 5080<sub>8</sub> 責 tzer<sup>1</sup> (XI tzer || 154<sup>4</sup>) duty (I, 249)
- 5604<sub>1</sub> 擇 tzer<sup>2</sup> (64<sup>13</sup>/XIII yih) to choose (liter. style) (II, 162)

\*<sup>1</sup>The reading *tsarnǵ* has been chosen as the ordinary reading for the isolated character

\*<sup>4</sup>See p. 150, n. 2

- 3614<sub>1</sub> 澤 tzer<sup>3</sup> (85<sup>13</sup>/XIII *yih*) marsh; to moisten, (III, 169)  
fertilize
- 6280<sub>0</sub> 則 tzer<sup>4</sup> (IX tzer R || 18<sup>7</sup>) rule, pattern; then (IV, 43)
- 3090<sub>1</sub> 宗 tzong (VIII tzong R || 40<sup>5</sup>) ancestral; class, (III, 10)  
kind
- 2898<sub>1</sub> 縱 tzong (120<sup>11</sup>/XI *tsorng*) to let go, relax; (IV, 251)  
(read *tzong*) vertical
- 2693<sub>0</sub> 總 tzoong (120<sup>11</sup>/XI *tsong*) general; all (II, 216)
- 4080<sub>1</sub> 走 tzoou (156) to walk, to go (away) (II, 291)
- 2791<sub>0</sub> 租 tzu (115<sup>5</sup>/V *chiee*) to rent; rent (II, 249)
- 8034<sub>8</sub> 尊 tzuen (XII tzuen || 41<sup>9</sup>) honourable (III, 4)
- 6014<sub>7</sub> 最 tzuoy<sup>1</sup> (XII tzuoy || 73<sup>8</sup>) extremely, most (II, 155)
- 6011<sub>1</sub> 罪 tzuoy<sup>2</sup> (122<sup>8</sup>/175) crime; sin (III, 222)
- 2824<sub>0</sub> 做 tzuoh<sup>1</sup> (9<sup>9</sup>/IX *guh* R) to make; (to act as =) (I, 33)  
to be
- 2821<sub>1</sub> 作 tzuoh<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>5</sup>/V *jah*) to make, to do (= *tzuoh*<sup>1</sup>) (I, 49)

- 0021<sub>4</sub> 座 tzuoh<sup>3</sup> (53<sup>7</sup>/VII tzuoh R) seat, throne; (IV, 45)  
classifier for mountains
- 4001<sub>1</sub> 左 tzuoo (V tzuoo || 48<sup>2</sup>) left (IV, 267)
- 2791<sub>0</sub> 組 tzuu<sup>1</sup> (120<sup>5</sup>/V chiee) tissue (II, 65)
- 7721<sub>0</sub> 阻 tzuu<sup>2</sup> (170<sup>5</sup>/V chiee) to hinder, oppose (III, 111)
- 3721<sub>0</sub> 祖 tzuu<sup>3</sup> (113<sup>5</sup>/V chiee) ancestor (IV, 90)
- 6080<sub>1</sub> 足 tzuw<sup>1</sup> (157) foot (liter. style); to suffice; enough (II, 123)
- 0823<sub>4</sub> 族 tzuw<sup>2</sup> (XI tzuw || 70<sup>7</sup>) tribe, clan (III, 11)
- 3780<sub>6</sub> 資 tzy (VI tzyh R/154<sup>6</sup>) property, wealth; to rely upon (III, 5)
- 3040<sub>7</sub> 字 tzyh<sup>1</sup> (40/39<sup>3</sup>) character (I, 20)
- 2600<sub>0</sub> 自 tzyh<sup>2</sup> (132) self (I, 195)
- 4094<sub>1</sub> 梓 tzyy<sup>1</sup> (75<sup>7</sup>/160) catalpa (III, 160)
- 4542<sub>7</sub> 姊 tzyy<sup>2</sup> (38<sup>5</sup>/V tzyy) elder sister (colloquially read *jiee*) (IV, 265)

## U

- 7721<sub>4</sub> 屋 u<sup>1</sup> (IX u R || 44<sup>6</sup>) room (I, 103)
- 3114<sub>0</sub> 污 u<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>3</sup>/III yu\*<sup>1</sup>) filthy (II, 270)
- 5301<sub>7</sub> 挖 ua (64<sup>6</sup>/VI ua R\*<sup>2</sup>) to scoop out, dig (IV, 50)
- 3212<sub>7</sub> 灣 uan (85<sup>22</sup>/XXII uan R) bay (III, 312)
- 2824<sub>0</sub> 微 uei<sup>1</sup> (XIII uei || 60<sup>10</sup>) minute, small (III, 85)
- 5320<sub>0</sub> 威 uei<sup>2</sup> (IX uei || 38<sup>6</sup>) stern, majestic; majesty, awe (IV, 247)
- 3611<sub>7</sub> 溫 uen\*<sup>3</sup> (85<sup>10</sup>/X uen R) warm; mild, gentle (IV, 161)

## W

- 3021<sub>1</sub> 完 wan<sup>1</sup> (VII wan R || 40<sup>4</sup>) to finish, to complete (I, 40)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note the more common form of yu in the ordinary printed variant 汙

\*<sup>2</sup>The analysis refers to the ordinary printed form of the character 挖

\*<sup>3</sup>Note the printed form 溫

- 1111<sub>1</sub> 玩 wan<sup>2</sup> (96<sup>4</sup>/IV *yuan* R) to play (III, 269)
- 0071<sub>0</sub> 亡 wang<sup>1</sup> (III wang || 8<sup>1</sup>) destroy(ed) (liter. style) (II, 8)
- 1010<sub>4</sub> 王 wang<sup>2</sup> (96<sup>0\*1</sup>) surname; king, prince (II, 125)
- 4442<sub>7</sub> 萬 wann (XIII wann || 140<sup>9</sup>) ten thousand (I, 294)
- 0710<sub>4</sub> 望 wanq (III wang/74<sup>7</sup>/96) to look (from a distance); to look forward, to hope (I, 151)
- 2320<sub>0</sub> 外 way (36<sup>2</sup>/25) outside; abbreviated for *waygwo* foreign country (I, 189)
- 3402<sub>7</sub> 為 wei<sup>1</sup> (XII wei || 87<sup>8\*2</sup>) to make; (to act as =) to be (liter. style); (read *wey* "for the sake of, because of") (I, 208)
- 2091<sub>4</sub> 維 wei<sup>2</sup> (120<sup>8</sup>/172) to hold fast (II, 244)
- 2721<sub>2</sub> 危 wei<sup>3</sup> (VI wei || 26<sup>4</sup>) perilous (III, 196)
- 6050<sub>8</sub> 圍 wei<sup>4</sup> (31<sup>9\*3</sup>/178) to surround; circumference (IV, 11)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 34, n. 1

\*<sup>2</sup>Note that this radical is mostly left out in the written form and only shown in the printed form (2022,):

\*<sup>3</sup>Cp. p. 12, n. 1

為

- 9001<sub>4</sub> 惟 wei<sup>5</sup> (61<sup>8</sup>/172) only (IV, 115)
- 3430<sub>6</sub> 違 wei<sup>6</sup> (178/162<sup>9</sup>) to oppose (IV, 200)
- 7740<sub>1</sub> 聞 wen<sup>1</sup> (169/128<sup>8</sup>) to hear (liter. style); to smell (I, 186)
- 5014<sub>0</sub> 蚊 wen<sup>2</sup> (142<sup>4</sup>/67) mosquito (III, 91)
- 0040<sub>0</sub> 文 wen<sup>3</sup> (67) literature; elegant (III, 173)
- 7760<sub>7</sub> 問 wenn (169/30<sup>8</sup>) to ask (III, 1)
- 2021<sub>8</sub> 位 wei<sup>1</sup> (VII wey R || 9<sup>5</sup>) rank, position (II, 59)
- 6022<sub>7</sub> 胃 wei<sup>2</sup> (IX wey R || 130<sup>5</sup>) stomach (II, 136)
- 2122<sub>1</sub> 衛 wei<sup>3</sup> (144<sup>10\*1</sup>/178) to guard, to protect (II, 263)
- 6509<sub>0</sub> 味 wei<sup>4</sup> (30<sup>6</sup>/V wey) taste, flavour (II, 288)
- 5090<sub>0</sub> 未 wei<sup>6</sup> (V wey || 75<sup>1</sup>) not (yet) (III, 172)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 50, n. 4. Note the (printed) variant 衛

- 6073<sub>2</sub> 畏 wey<sup>6</sup> (IX wey || 102<sup>4</sup>) (liter. style) to fear (IV, 255)
- 7433<sub>0</sub> 慰 wey<sup>7</sup> (XI wey R/61<sup>11</sup>) to comfort, to console (IV, 269)
- 6701<sub>6</sub> 晚 woan<sup>1</sup> (72<sup>7</sup>/VII mean) late (I, 225)
- 1361<sub>2</sub> 碗 woan<sup>2</sup> (112<sup>8</sup>/VIII woan R) bowl, cup (IV, 222)
- 2021<sub>4</sub> 往 woang<sup>1</sup> (60<sup>5</sup>/V juu R) (also read wang) to go towards; towards (I, 122)
- 4191<sub>4</sub> 枉 woang<sup>2</sup> (75<sup>4</sup>/96) crooked; useless (II, 47)
- 2425<sub>6</sub> 偉 woei (9<sup>9</sup>/178) admirable; powerful (IV, 69)
- 7370<sub>0</sub> 卧 woh (131<sup>2</sup>/25) to lie down (II, 307)
- 2355<sub>0</sub> 我 woo (VII woo || 62<sup>3</sup>) I (I, 5)
- 8033<sub>1</sub> 無 wu<sup>1</sup> (XII wu || 86<sup>8</sup>) not have (liter. style); in compounds "with-out", or = English suffix -less, or prefix in- (I, 58)
- 2643<sub>0</sub> 吳 wu<sup>2</sup> (VII wu || 30<sup>4</sup>) Name of a Kingdom (II, 310) (now used as literary name for Kiangsu)

- 2752<sub>0</sub> 物 wuh<sup>1</sup> (93<sup>4</sup>/IV wuh) thing, object (liter. style) (I, 75)
- 2722<sub>0</sub> 勿 wuh<sup>2</sup> (IV wuh || 20<sup>2</sup>) don't (liter. style) (I, 156)
- 1722<sub>7</sub> 務 wuh<sup>3</sup> (XI wuh R || 19<sup>3</sup>) to strive (I, 264)
- 0663<sub>4</sub> 誤 wuh<sup>4</sup> (149<sup>7</sup>/VII wu) to hinder; to make a mistake (II, 112)
- 9106<sub>1</sub> 悟 wuh<sup>5</sup> (61<sup>7</sup>/VII wu) to apprehend; to awake (III, 28)
- 1022<sub>7</sub> 霧 wuh<sup>6</sup> (173<sup>11</sup>/XI wuh R) fog, mist (IV, 4)
- 1314<sub>0</sub> 武 wuu<sup>1</sup> (VIII wuu || 77<sup>4</sup>) military (I, 270)
- 1010<sub>7</sub> 五 wuu<sup>2</sup> (IV wuu || 7<sup>2</sup>) five (—)
- 2121<sub>7</sub> 伍 wuu<sup>3</sup> (9<sup>4</sup>/IV wuu) five (large figure); groups (II, 175)  
(of five)
- 8025<sub>1</sub> 舞 wuu<sup>4</sup> (VIII/136<sup>3</sup>) to dance (II, 313)
- 2825<sub>7</sub> 侮 wuu<sup>5</sup> (9<sup>7</sup>/VII mee) to insult (III, 303)



## Y

- 7124<sub>0</sub> 牙 ya (92) tooth (IV, 61)
- 1164<sub>0</sub> 研 yan<sup>1</sup> (112<sup>6</sup>/VI *chian*) to grind; to investigate (II, 80)
- 1240<sub>1</sub> 延 yan<sup>2</sup> (VII yan || 54<sup>4</sup>) to delay; to prolong;  
to invite (II, 111; III, 207)
- 7810<sub>7</sub> 鹽 yan<sup>3</sup> (XXIV yan || 197<sup>13</sup>) salt (II, 185)
- 2224<sub>8</sub> 巖 yan<sup>4</sup> (46<sup>20</sup>/XX *yan*) cliff, precipice (III, 158)
- 3716<sub>1</sub> 沿 yan<sup>5</sup> (85<sup>5</sup>/V *yann* R) along; to go along (III, 304)
- 0128<sub>6</sub> 顏 yan<sup>6</sup> (IX *yann*/181<sup>9</sup>) colour (IV, 173)
- 7622<sub>7</sub> 陽 yang<sup>1</sup> (170<sup>9</sup>/IX *yang*) light; male principle (I, 112)  
(in Chinese philosophy);  
sun
- 3815<sub>1</sub> 洋 yang<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>6</sup>/123) ocean; foreign (I, 160)
- 8050<sub>1</sub> 羊 yang<sup>3</sup> (123) sheep (III, 147)
- 4692<sub>7</sub> 楊 yang<sup>4</sup> (75<sup>9</sup>/IX *yang*) willow (III, 270)

- 4893<sub>2</sub> 樣 yang (75<sup>11</sup>/XI yang) kind, manner, sort (I, 246)
- 5707<sub>2</sub> 搖 yau (64<sup>10</sup>/X yau\*) to shake, to stir (IV, 279)
- 1040<sub>4</sub> 要 yaw<sup>1</sup> (IX yaw R || 146<sup>3</sup>) to want; must (I, 62)
- 4490<sub>4</sub> 藥 yaw<sup>2</sup> (140<sup>15</sup>/XV leh R) medicine, drug (II, 129)
- 1010<sub>7</sub> 亞 yea (VIII yea || 7<sup>6</sup>) inferior; used in names (I, 292)
- 6703<sub>2</sub> 眼 yean (109<sup>6</sup>/138) eye (II, 133)
- 8073<sub>2</sub> 養 yeang (XV yeang || 184<sup>6</sup>) to rear, nourish (II, 19)
- 4471<sub>2</sub> 也 yee (III yee || 5<sup>2</sup>) also (I, 21)
- 3290<sub>4</sub> 業 yeh<sup>1</sup> (XIII yeh || 75<sup>9</sup>) patrimony, profession (II, 3)
- 3014<sub>7</sub> 液 yeh<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>8</sup>/VIII yeh) secretions (II, 26)
- 4490<sub>4</sub> 葉 yeh<sup>3</sup> (140<sup>9</sup>/IX yeh) surname; leaf (III, 255)

\*<sup>1</sup>The variant of *yau* would consist of  
Radicals 87 and 121, but the printed form is 𪛗

- 0024, 夜 yeh<sup>4</sup> (VIII yeh || 36<sup>4</sup>) night (IV, 260)
- 5001, 擁 yeong (64<sup>13</sup>/XIII iong) in yeonghuh to protect; (read iong) to squeeze, press (IV, 122)
- 4022, 有 yeou<sup>1</sup> (II R/74<sup>2</sup>) to have; there is (cp. French *il y a*) (I, 67)
- 4004, 友 yeou<sup>2</sup> (II R/29<sup>2</sup>) friend (III, 263)
- 7780, 與 yeu<sup>1</sup> (XIV yeu || 134<sup>6</sup>) and; to give (liter. style) (I, 56)
- 1022, 雨 yeu<sup>2</sup> (173) rain (II, 30)
- 0166, 語 yeu<sup>3</sup> (149<sup>7</sup>/VII wu) (liter. style) to speak (IV, 177)
- 3430, 遠 yeuan (X yuan/162<sup>10</sup>) distant, far (I, 138)
- 2792, 移 yi (115<sup>6</sup>/VI duo R) to shift, to move (IV, 44)
- 0033, 意 yih<sup>1</sup> (XIII yih R || 61<sup>9</sup>) idea, meaning, will (I, 217)
- 8010, 益 yih<sup>2</sup> (X yih || 108<sup>5</sup>) profit, advantage (I, 239)
- 8055, 義 yih<sup>3</sup> (XIII yih || 123<sup>7</sup>) justice, righteousness; meaning (I, 273)

- 6022<sub>7</sub> 易 yih<sup>4</sup> (VIII yih || 72<sup>4</sup>) to change; easy (I, 285)
- 0014<sub>7</sub> 疫 yih<sup>5</sup> (104<sup>4</sup>/79) epidemic (III, 79)
- 4473<sub>1</sub> 藝 yih<sup>6</sup> (140<sup>15</sup>/XI yih<sup>\*1</sup>/IV yun R) craft, skill; arts (III, 130)
- 0865<sub>3</sub> 議 yih<sup>7</sup> (149<sup>13</sup>/XIII yih) to discuss, to deliberate (IV, 181)  
ate
- 2023<sub>6</sub> 億 yih<sup>8</sup> (9<sup>13</sup>/XIII yih R) hundred thousand (IV, 213)
- 1771<sub>7</sub> 已 yii<sup>1</sup> (49<sup>0\*2</sup>) already (I, 134)
- 2810<sub>0</sub> 以 yii<sup>2</sup> (V yii || 9<sup>3</sup>) to use, to take (liter. style); by (I, 187)
- 8778<sub>2</sub> 飲 yiin<sup>1</sup> (184<sup>4</sup>/76) to drink (liter. style) (III, 90)
- 1220<sub>0</sub> 引 yiin<sup>2</sup> (IV yiin R || 57<sup>1</sup>) to draw out, stretch; to lead, induce (III, 213)
- 1750<sub>7</sub> 尹 yiin<sup>3</sup> (IV yiin || 44<sup>1</sup>) surname; to oversee, rule (III, 260)
- 0013<sub>7</sub> 癮 yiin<sup>4</sup> (104<sup>17</sup>/XVII yiin R) craving (IV, 144)

\*<sup>1</sup>See also p. 214, n. 4.\*<sup>2</sup>See p. 18, n. 1

- 6292<sub>2</sub> 影 yiing (XII jüing R/59<sup>12</sup>) shade, shadow (IV, 169)
- 7772<sub>0</sub> 印 yinn (IV/26<sup>4</sup>) to seal, to print (IV, 86)
- 8713<sub>2</sub> 銀 yn (167<sup>6</sup>/138) silver (I, 266)
- 3730<sub>2</sub> 迎 yng<sup>1</sup> (IV arng/162<sup>4</sup>) to meet, to welcome (I, 291)
- 5711<sub>7</sub> 蠅 yng<sup>2</sup> (142<sup>13</sup>/205) fly (III, 92)
- 0021<sub>7</sub> 贏 yng<sup>3</sup> (XX yng || 154<sup>13</sup>) to win (III, 105)
- 9960<sub>6</sub> 營 yng<sup>4</sup> (XVII yng || 86<sup>13</sup>) camp; to plan (III, 145)
- 7722<sub>0</sub> 用 yonq (101) to use; use (I, 283)
- 5060<sub>0</sub> 由 you<sup>1</sup> (V you || 102<sup>1</sup>) to follow (liter. style); from (II, 98)
- 3516<sub>0</sub> 油 you<sup>2</sup> (85<sup>5</sup>/V you) oil (II, 184)
- 2712<sub>7</sub> 郵 you<sup>3</sup> (VIII chwei/163<sup>8</sup>) postal, mail- (II, 195).
- 3814<sub>7</sub> 游 you<sup>4</sup> (85<sup>9</sup>/IX you) to swim (liter. style) (II, 295)

- 430<sub>10</sub> 尤 you<sup>5</sup> (43<sup>1</sup>/3) still more; furthermore (IV, 197)
- 774<sub>00</sub> 又 yow<sup>1</sup> (29) also, again; yow . . . yow (I, 48)  
"both . . . and"
- 406<sub>00</sub> 右 yow<sup>2</sup> (V yow || 30<sup>2</sup>) right (IV, 268)
- 887<sub>94</sub> 餘 yu<sup>1</sup> (184<sup>7</sup>/VII yu) remainder, surplus (I, 261)
- 2733<sub>6</sub> 魚 yu<sup>2</sup> (195) fish (II, 15)
- 6033<sub>2</sub> 愚 yu<sup>3</sup> (IX yuh/61<sup>9</sup>) silly, stupid (III, 7)
- 0823<sub>3</sub> 於 yu<sup>4</sup> (VIII yu || 70<sup>4</sup>) in, at, by (liter. preposi- (III, 67)  
tion of very generalised  
meaning)
- 3713<sub>6</sub> 漁 yu<sup>5</sup> (85<sup>11</sup>/195) to fish (III, 150)
- 2123<sub>4</sub> 虞 yu<sup>6</sup> (141<sup>7</sup>/VII wu) Yü, surname (IV, 149)
- 1021<sub>1</sub> 元 yuan<sup>1</sup> (IV yuan R || 10<sup>2</sup>) dollar; first, (I, 161)  
original; Mongol dynasty
- 6080<sub>6</sub> 圓 yuan<sup>2</sup> (31<sup>10\*1</sup>/X yuan R) round; dollar (II, 105)  
(yuan)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 12, n. 1

- 6023<sub>2</sub> 園 yuan<sup>3</sup> (31<sup>10\*</sup>/X yuan) garden (II, 331)
- 7129<sub>8</sub> 原 yuan<sup>4</sup> (X yuan R || 27<sup>8</sup>) origin (III, 184)
- 3119<sub>8</sub> 源 yuan<sup>5</sup> (85<sup>10</sup>/X yuan R) fountain, source (III, 257)
- 6080<sub>6</sub> 員 yuan<sup>6</sup> (X yuan R || 30<sup>7</sup>) official (IV, 76)
- 7128<sub>6</sub> 願 yuann<sup>1</sup> (X yuan R/181<sup>10</sup>) to wish, desire (I, 52)
- 7321<sub>1</sub> 院 yuann<sup>2</sup> (170<sup>7</sup>/VII wan R) courtyard (IV, 163)
- 7722<sub>0</sub> 月 yueh<sup>1</sup> (74) moon, month (I, 38)
- 4380<sub>8</sub> 越 yueh<sup>2</sup> (156<sup>5</sup>/V yueh) Name of a Kingdom (II, 306)  
(now literary name for Kuangtung); to exceed
- 1128<sub>6</sub> 預 yuh<sup>1</sup> (IV yu/181<sup>4</sup>) to prepare; in advance, (I, 123)  
beforehand
- 0022<sub>7</sub> 育 yuh<sup>2</sup> (IV tuh R/130<sup>4</sup>) to nourish (liter. style) (II, 160)
- 3630<sub>2</sub> 遇 yuh<sup>3</sup> (IX yuh/162<sup>9</sup>) to meet (II, 224)

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 12, n. I

8768<sub>2</sub> 欲 yuh<sup>4</sup> (XI yuh R || 76<sup>7</sup>) to desire, wish (III, 51)

2790<sub>1</sub> 禦 yuh<sup>5</sup> (XI yuh R\*<sup>1</sup>/113<sup>11</sup>) to resist, oppose (III, 193)

7760<sub>1</sub> 譽 yuh<sup>6</sup> (XIV yeu/149<sup>14</sup>) (liter. style) fame, (III, 248)  
praise

4315<sub>0</sub> 域 yuh<sup>7</sup> (32<sup>8</sup>/VIII huoh) region (III, 327)

1073<sub>1</sub> 雲 yun (173<sup>4</sup>/IV yun R) cloud (II, 37)

3730<sub>4</sub> 運 yunn (IX jiun R/162<sup>9</sup>) to move, to transport (I, 60)

\*<sup>1</sup>Note that the printed form has not Rad. 121:

御  
示



## NOTES

---

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I

	<i>Page</i>
The 'Ten Stems' and 'Twelve Branches' . . . . .	376

### APPENDIX II

The Sexagenary Cycle . . . . .	380
--------------------------------	-----

### APPENDIX III

A Short List of Chinese Surnames with their colloquial descriptions . . . . .	382
---	-----

### APPENDIX IV

Notes on the ' <i>Four Corner System</i> ' . . . . .	392
--	-----

## The 'TEN STEMS' and 'TWELVE BRANCHES'

## I. The TEN STEMS

(Shyr Gan 十干)

No.	STEM		Corresponding Letter of the ALPHABET	STROKE ORDER see:—
	Character	Romanisation		
1	甲	jea	A	Phon. V, 30
2	乙	yil	B	Rad. 5
3	丙	bing	C	Phon. V, 8
4	丁	ding	D	Phon. II, 5
5	戊	wuh	E	p. 378
6	己	jii	F	Rad. 49
7	庚	geng	G	p. 378
8	辛	shin	H	Rad. 160
9	壬	ren	I	Phon. IV, 26
10	癸	goei	J	p. 378

# THE 'TEN STEMS' AND 'TWELVE BRANCHES'

## II. The TWELVE BRANCHES

(Shyrell Jy 十二支)

No.	BRANCH		DOUBLE HOURS	Corresponding Animal of the ANIMAL CYCLE			Correspond- ing Sign of the ZODIAC	STROKE ORDER see:—
	Char- acter	Roman- isation		Char- acter	Roman- isation	Meaning		
1	子	tzyy	11 p.m.— 1 a.m.	鼠	shuu	'rat'	Aries	Rad. 39
2	丑	choou	1-3 a.m.	牛	niou	'ox'	Taurus	p. 378
3	寅	yn	3-5 a.m.	虎	huu	'tiger'	Gemini	p. 378
4	卯	mao	5-7 a.m.	兔	tuh	'hare'	Cancer	Phon. V, 39
5	辰	chern	7-9 a.m.	龍	long	'dragon'	Leo	Rad. 161
6	巳	syh	9-11 a.m.	蛇	sher	'snake'	Virgo	Phon. III, 11
7	午	wuu	11 a.m.— 1 p.m.	馬	maa	'horse'	Libra	Phon. IV, 33
8	未	wey	1-3 p.m.	羊	yang	'sheep'	Scorpio	Phon. V, 56
9	申	shen	3-5 p.m.	猴	hour	'monkey'	Sagittarius	Phon. V, 45
10	酉	yeou	5-7 p.m.	雞	ji	'fowl'	Capricornus	Rad. 164
11	戌	shiu	7-9 p.m.	狗	goou	'dog'	Aquarius	p. 378
12	亥	hay	9-11 p.m.	猪	ju	'pig'	Pisces	Phon. VI, 14

## III. STROKE ORDER

*of the STEMS and BRANCHES that have  
not occurred before as Radicals or Phonetics*

## A. STEMS

5 戊 wuh	一 丿 ㇏
7 庚 geng	一 丿 ㇏ 一 一 人
10 癸 goei	㇏ 一 一 一 一 一 一

## B. BRANCHES

2 丑 choou* <sup>1</sup>	㇏ 一 一 一
3 寅 yn	㇏ 一 一 一 一 一 一 一
11 戌 shiu	一 丿 ㇏

\*<sup>1</sup>See also p. 212, n. 1

\*<sup>2</sup>See also p. 18, n. 1

#### IV. A FEW REMARKS ON THE 'TEN STEMS' AND 'TWELVE BRANCHES'

Chinese often use characters rather than numerals for the purpose of counting. Parts of a book will be marked as *shang* 'top' and *shiah* 'bottom', if there are two, or as *shang*, *jong* ('middle'), *shuah*, if there are three parts. The opening words of the '*Book of Changes*' (*Yihjing*) are chosen to indicate four parts, viz. *yuan*, *heng*, *lih*, *jen*\*<sup>1</sup>, and the largest possible scope is given by using the characters of the '*Thousand Character Classic*'\*<sup>2</sup> (*Chiantzyh Wen*) since none of them occurs more than once in this text.

Of the two series of characters set out above, the 'Ten Stems', also called 'Celestial Stems' (*tiangan*), are used in much the same way as we use the letters of our alphabet, which, for that reason, have been included in the Table. The 'Twelve Branches', also called 'Terrestrial Branches' (*dihgan*), count the 'Double Hours' and have also been associated with the 'Animal Cycle' and the 'Zodiac'.

Most important is the combination of the two series into the 'Sexagenary Cycle'. This has been used for counting the years all through Chinese history. As will be seen from the Table set out in '*Appendix II*', the present cycle started in 1924 and was preceded by cycles that started in 1804 and 1864. The next cycle will start in 1984. The name of the corresponding animal of the 'Animal Cycle' has been added in transcription to each year. Instead of asking "When were you born" it is not uncommon to enquire about the animal cycle with the words "*Nii shuu sherme-de*?"\*<sup>3</sup> ("To what (year) do you belong?"). A person born in 1865, 1877, 1889, 1901, 1913, 1925, or 1937 would give the answer "*Woo shuu niou-de*".

\*<sup>1</sup> 元亨利貞

\*<sup>2</sup> See '*1200 Chinese Basic Characters*', p. VI

\*<sup>3</sup> 你屬什麼的?

# APPENDIX II

## THE SEXAGENARY CYCLE

(See Appendix I, IV)

jeatzyy 1924 (shuu)	yüchoou 1925 (niou)	biingyn 1926 (huu)	dingmao 1927 (ruh)	tsuhchern 1928 (long)	jüsyh 1929 (sher)	gengtsuu 1930 (maa)	shinsy 1931 (yang)	renshen 1932 (hour)	goetyeou 1933 (ji)
1804   1864	1805   1865	1806   1866	1807   1867	1808   1868	1809   1869	1810   1870	1811   1871	1812   1872	1813   1873
jeashiu 1934 (goou)	yühay 1935 (ju)	biingzyy 1936 (shuu)	dingchoou 1937 (niou)	tsuhfyn 1938 (huu)	jümao 1939 (ruh)	gengchern 1940 (long)	shinsyh 1941 (sher)	renssuu 1942 (maa)	goetasy 1943 (yang)
1814   1874	1815   1875	1816   1876	1817   1877	1818   1878	1819   1879	1820   1880	1821   1881	1822   1882	1823   1883
jeashen 1944 (hour)	yüyeou 1945 (ji)	biingshiu 1946 (goou)	dinghay 1947 (ju)	tsuhzyy 1948 (shuu)	jüchoou 1949 (niou)	gengyn 1950 (huu)	shimao 1951 (ruh)	renchern 1952 (long)	goeisyh 1953 (sher)
1824   1884	1825   1885	1826   1886	1827   1887	1828   1888	1829   1889	1830   1890	1831   1891	1832   1892	1833   1893

jeavuu 1954 (maa)	yitwey 1955 (yang)	bingshen 1956 (hour)	dingyeou 1957 (ji)	wuhshiu 1958 (goou)	jiihay 1959 (ju)	gengtzyy 1960 (shuu)	shuichou 1961 (niou)	renyn 1962 (huu)	goimao 1963 (tuh)
1834   1894	1835   1895	1836   1896	1837   1897	1838   1898	1839   1899	1840   1900	1841   1901	1842   1902	1843   1903
jeachern 1964 (long)	yisylh 1965 (shar)	bingwuu 1966 (maa)	dingwey 1967 (yang)	wuhshen 1968 (hour)	jiyeou 1969 (ji)	gengshiu 1970 (goou)	shinhay 1971 (ju)	rentzyy 1972 (shuu)	goeichou 1973 (niou)
1844   1904	1845   1905	1846   1906	1847   1907	1848   1908	1849   1909	1850   1910	1851   1911	1852   1912	1853   1913
jeayn 1974 (huu)	yimao 1975 (tuh)	bingchern 1976 (long)	dingtyh 1977 (sher)	wuhwuu 1978 (maa)	jiitwey 1979 (yang)	gengshen 1980 (hour)	shinyou 1981 (ji)	renshiu 1982 (goou)	goeihay 1983 (ju)
1854   1914	1855   1915	1856   1916	1857   1917	1858   1918	1859   1919	1860   1920	1861   1921	1862   1922	1863   1923



*A Short List of Chinese Surnames  
with their  
Colloquial Descriptions\**

---

1 陳 Chern = 'Eel-dong Chern' (170<sup>8</sup>/VIII dong)

---

2 程 Cherng = 'Hermuh Cherng' (= Analysis, cherng<sup>3</sup>)

---

3 屈 Chiu<sup>1</sup> = 'Shy-chu Chiu'  
or 'Chiu Yuan Chiu' (44<sup>5</sup>/V chu)

---

4 瞿 Chiu<sup>2</sup> = 'Shuangmuh Chiu' (109<sup>13</sup> 109/172)

---

5 何 Her = 'Ren-kee Her' (= Analysis, her<sup>4</sup>)

---

6 黃 Hwang = 'Tsaotour Hwang' (= Analysis, hwang<sup>1</sup>)

---

\*<sup>1</sup>This Appendix is based on ITAGAWA MICHIO's list, which is included in his 'Gendai-Shinago-Tokuhon-Shōkai' (2nd Ed., Dairen, 1927, pp. 87-89)

*Explanatory Notes  
referring to the  
Colloquial Descriptions\**<sup>1</sup>

- 
- 1 *eel*, abbreviation for *eeltzyhparngl*, see R. 170a, p. 59
- 
- 2 *hermuh*, abbreviation for *hermuhparngl*, see R. 115, p. 41
- 
- 3 See the formula. The word means 'to bend' and occurs also as a phonetic. Chiu Yuan (= *Analysis*, *yuan*<sup>4</sup>) was a famous poet (343-290 B.C.)
- 
- 4 'The double-eye Chiu'. See the formula, and compare *shuang* in the '*Analysis*'. The character occurs also as a phonetic. See also below, Nos. 16, 20 and 30
- 
- 5 See the formula in the '*Analysis*'
- 
- 6 *tsaotour* - *tsaotzyhtour*, see R. 140a, p. 49
- 

\*Adding the '*Colloquial Description*' to one's name ('*Woo shing Chern*, *Eeldong Chern*') is the Chinese method of 'spelling' it. It is hoped that the '*Explanatory Notes*' will enable the student to find out for himself which are the Chinese characters used for the descriptions. He may find it helpful to add characters in each single case after working through the whole list.

- 7 胡 Hwu = 'Guu-yueh Hwu' (Phon. IX, 19)
- 
- 8 張 Jang<sup>1</sup> = 'Gong-charng Jang' (= Analysis, jang<sup>1</sup>)
- 
- 9 章 Jang<sup>2</sup> = 'Lih-tzao Jang' (= Analysis, jang<sup>2</sup>)
- 
- 10 趙 Jaw = 'Tzooou-shiaaw Jaw' or  
'Jaw-Chyan-Suen-Lii Jaw' (156<sup>7</sup>/VII shiaaw R)
- 
- 11 江 Jiang<sup>1</sup> = 'Sandeian-shoei Jjiang' (= Analysis, jiang<sup>2</sup>)
- 
- 12 姜 Jiang<sup>2</sup> = 'Meeineu Jjiang' (123/38<sup>6</sup>)
- 
- 13 周 Jou = 'Yong-kooou Jou' or  
'Tsarng-jyi Jou' or  
'Chiuan-jyi Jou' (= Analysis, jou<sup>3</sup>)
- 
- 14 朱 Ju<sup>1</sup> = 'Piee-wey Ju' (4/V wey || 75<sup>1</sup>)
- 
- 15 諸 Ju<sup>2</sup> = 'Yan-jee Ju' (= Phon. XVI, 2)
- 
- 16 勞 Lau = 'Shuanghuoo Lau' or  
'Laukuu Lau' (= Analysis, lau<sup>2</sup>)
-

- 7 See p. 186, n. 1. Note also that the right element of the character is described as *yueh* (R. 74), although it is, in fact R. 130 (*row*)

---

- 8 See the formula for *jang*<sup>1</sup> in the 'Analysis'

---

- 9 R. 117 and *Phon.* VI, 43

---

- 10 See the formula for the first description. The second refers to the first line of the 'Surname Classic' (*Borjiashing* = 'The Surnames of the Hundred Families'), where it occurs as the first name. *Chyan*, see *Anal. chyan*<sup>1</sup>, *Suen*, see *Anal. suen*, *Lii* see here below, No. 19. The *Borjiashing* lists 408 simple and 30 double surnames

---

- 11 See the formula for *jiang*<sup>2</sup> and R. 85a, p. 31

---

- 12 The surname *Jiang* that is reminiscent of *meei* 'beautiful' (*Anal.*, *meei*<sup>2</sup>), but has *neu* (R. 38) instead of *dah* (R. 37) under R. 123.

---

- 13 The surname is described as consisting of Radicals 101 and 30, or as containing ('concealing' see *Phon.* XVIII, 4) the character *jyi* (*Phon.* VI, 23), or as 'encircling' (see *Anal.*, *chuan*) it.

---

- 14 See the formula. The word means 'red' and occurs also as a phonetic.

---

- 15 R. 149 and *Phon.* IX, 23

---

- 16 'The double fire Lau' (see *Phon.* XII, No. 21 and cp. above, No. 4, and below, Nos. 20 and 30), or the character *lau* that occurs in the compound *laukuu* 'toil' (*kuu* = *Analysis*, *kuu*)

- 17 柳 Leou = 'Yang-leou Leou' (= Analysis, leou)
- 
- 18 利 Lih = 'Jyilih Lih' (= Analysis, lih<sup>1</sup>)
- 
- 19 李 Lii = 'Muh-tzyy Lii' or 'Shyr-ba-tzyy Lii' (= Analysis, lii<sup>4</sup>)
- 
- 20 林 Lin\*<sup>1</sup> = 'Shuangmuh Lin' (= Analysis, lin<sup>2</sup>)
- 
- 21 凌 Ling = 'Leangdean-shoei Ling' (15<sup>8</sup>/VIII ling R\*<sup>2</sup>)
- 
- 22 劉 Liou = 'Mao-jin-dau Liou' (V\*<sup>3</sup>/167/18<sup>13</sup>)
- 
- 23 盧 Lu = 'Huutour Lu' (= Phon. XVI, 5)
- 
- 24 陸 Luh<sup>1</sup> = 'Luhdih Luh' or 'Dahluh Luh' (= Analysis, liow<sup>2</sup>)
- 
- 25 路 Luh<sup>2</sup> = 'Dawluh Luh' (= Analysis, luh)
- 

\*<sup>1</sup>See also Introduction p. xx, and n. 2

\*<sup>2</sup>The word *ling* 'mound' R (32/10/34) is now written with R. 170

\*<sup>3</sup>See about this phonetic the remark in the 'Explanatory Notes'

- 
- 17 The character *leou* that occurs in the compound *yangleou* 'willow' (*yang* = *Analysis*, *yang*<sup>4</sup>). See below, No. 40
- 
- 18 The character *lih* that occurs in the compound *jjilih* 'lucky' (*jjy* = *Phon.* VI, 23)
- 
- 19 See the formula for *lii*<sup>4</sup> in the '*Analysis*'. The alternative description refers to Radicals 24, 12 and 39
- 
- 20 'The double tree Lin'. See the formula for *lin*<sup>2</sup> in the '*Analysis*' and cp. above, Nos. 4 and 16, and below, No. 30
- 
- 21 See the formula and R. 15, p. 7. The character means 'ice' and occurs in the compound *bingling* 'ice' (*bing*, see p. 6, n. 2)
- 
- 22 See the formula. Note, however, that the first element is not *Phon.* V, No. 39, but the top part of *Phon.* X, 16
- 
- 23 See the formula for *Phon.* XVI, 5. *huutour*, abbreviation for *huutzzyhtourl*, see R. 141, p. 51.
- 
- 24 The character *liuh* that occurs in the compound *luhdih* 'dry land' (*dih* = *Analysis*, *dih*<sup>2</sup>). The alternative description refers to the compound *dahluh* 'continent' (*dah* = R. 37)
- 
- 25 The character *luh* that occurs in the compound *dawluh* 'road' (*daw* = *Analysis*, *daw*<sup>1</sup>).
-

26 羅 Luo = 'Syh-wei Luo' (= Analysis, *luo*)

27 許 Sheu = 'Yan-wuu Sheu' (= Analysis, *sheu*)

28 施 Shy = 'Fang-ren-yee Shy' (70<sup>5</sup>, II/III yee)

29 石 Shyr = 'Shyr-tou Shyr' (= R. 112)

30 徐 Shyu = 'Shuangren Shyu' (= Analysis, *shyu*)

31 譚 Tarn<sup>1</sup> = 'Yan-shi-tzao Tarn' (149<sup>12</sup>/146/VI tzaio R)

32 談 Tarn<sup>2</sup> = 'Yan-huoo Tarn' (= Analysis, *tarn*)

33 巫 U (Wu) = 'U-i U' (VII u R || 48<sup>4</sup>)

34 汪 Uang = 'Sandeian-shoei Wang' (85<sup>4</sup>/96)

35 王 Wang = 'Sanhuah Wang' (= Analysis, *wang*<sup>2</sup>)

- 26 Note that the top element is, in fact, not *syh* 'four' but R. 122. The character *wei* = *Analysis*, *wei*<sup>2</sup>
- 
- 27 See the formula in the '*Analysis*'
- 
- 28 See the formula. Note that the element described as *ren* (R. 9) occurs in connection with R. 70 in *Phon.* XI, 34. The word *shy* means 'to bestow, give'
- 
- 29 *shyr·tou* is the colloquial word for 'stone'. About the suffix (*·tou*) see *Analysis*, *tour*<sup>1</sup>
- 
- 30 See the formula in the '*Analysis*'. *shuangren*, abbreviation for *shuanglihrel*, see R. 60, p. 23. Cp. also Nos. 4, 16 and 20
- 
- 31 See the formula
- 
- 32 See the formula in the '*Analysis*'
- 
- 33 The character *u* that occurs in the compound *u-i* 'magicians and doctors' (*i* = *Analysis*, *i*<sup>6</sup>). Note that the order of strokes in *u* 'magician, witch' is 'R (1/2/9x/1)'
- 
- 34 See the formula and R. 85a, p. 31. Note that the surname *Uang* is less frequent than *Wang* (No. 35)
- 
- 35 'The three (horizontal) stroke Wang'. *huah* = *Analysis*, *huah*<sup>1</sup>
-



- 36 魏 Wey = 'Woei-goei Wey' (115/38/194<sup>8</sup>)
- 
- 37 吳 Wu = 'Koo-tian Wu' (= Analysis, wu<sup>2</sup>)
- 
- 38 武 Wu<sup>1</sup> = 'Jyy-Ge Wu' (= Analysis, wuu<sup>1</sup>)
- 
- 39 伍 Wu<sup>2</sup> = 'Dah-shie Wu' (= Analysis, wuu<sup>3</sup>)
- 
- 40 楊 Yang<sup>1</sup> = 'Yang-leou Yang' or 'Muh-yih Yang' (= Analysis, yang<sup>4</sup>)
- 
- 41 羊 Yang<sup>2</sup> = 'Shuu-yang Yang' (= R. 123)
- 
- 42 余 Yu<sup>1</sup> = 'Ren-wey Yu' (= Phon. VII, 51)
- 
- 43 俞 Yu<sup>2</sup> = 'Ren-tzer Yu' (= Phon. IX, 50)
- 
- 44 于 Yu<sup>3</sup> = 'Dan-gou Yu' (see p. 114, n. 3)
- 
- 45 虞 Yu<sup>4</sup> = 'Huutour Yu' (= Analysis, yu<sup>6</sup>)
-

- 36 See the formula. The word *woei* (115/38<sup>a</sup>) means 'to delegate'
- 
- 37 An abbreviated form of the character *Wu* shows *tian* 'heaven' (*Analysis*, *tian*) underneath *koou* (R. 30)
- 
- 38 The character is not quite correctly described as consisting of Radicals 77 and 62
- 
- 39 The character *Wuu* used to write (*Analysis*, *shiee*<sup>1</sup>) the large (R. 37) figure 'five'
- 
- 40 See above, No. 17. The alternative description refers to R. 75 and *Phon.* VIII *yih* as elements, although, in fact, not *Phon.* *yih*, but *Phon.* IX *yan*.<sup>o</sup> is the second element
- 
- 41 The description characterises *yang* as one of the animals of the 'animal cycle', to which one may 'belong' (*shuu*), see above, p. 379
- 
- 42 Radical 9 and *Phon.* V, 56
- 
- 43 Radical 9 and *Phon.* IX, 39
- 
- 44 The Yu having a 'single' (*Phon.* XII, 3) 'hook' (see Radical 6, p. 3)
- 
- 45 See the formula in the '*Analysis*'. *huutour*, abbreviation for *huutzyhtourl*, see R. 141, p. 51
-

## NOTES ON THE 'FOUR CORNER SYSTEM'

### I

#### GENERAL REMARKS

1. The inventor of the 'Four Corner System' is Mr. WANG YUN-WUU (Y. W. Wong), Editor-in-Chief of the Commercial Press, Ltd., China. He published the first form of his system in 1926. The 'Revised System' was published in 1928. The 'Method and Rules' set out on pp. 394-399 have been reprinted from pp. 39-44 of his book *Wong's System for arranging Chinese Characters. The revised Four-Corner Numeral System* (Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1928. 143 pp.).

2. The 'Four Corner System' is used in a number of dictionaries and other reference books, published by the Commercial Press and other publishing firms. Students may, therefore, wish to acquaint themselves with this recently created alternative\*<sup>1</sup> to the Radical System.

3. Though the 'Rules' are not very complicated, their application requires a good deal of experience and practice. The 'Four Corner System Figures' have, therefore, been added at the left of each Chinese character in the 'Analysis'. These will provide the student with abundant material for practicing if he attempts to make out the figures for himself before looking them up in the 'Analysis'.

4. Owing to his acquaintance with the radicals, the student may find it helpful to study the 'Table' set out on pp. 400-405. The Table may be particularly useful in cases of doubt, since, as he will see, at least two figures can be taken from the 'Table'

\*Another alternative, based on similar principles, is the system invented by Professor WILLIAM HUNG and used in the *Harvard Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series*.

## NOTES ON THE 'FOUR CORNER SYSTEM'

---

once the radical is taken into account. It may even be advisable to learn by heart the 'Four Corner Figures' of the most common radicals.

5. The connections between strokes and figures, as set out in 'Rule I'\*<sup>1</sup>, have been purposely made by the inventor so as to be easily remembered:—

Figure 0: The 'Head' takes the 'first place' and is 'round'.

Figure 1: The 'Horizontal Stroke' serves to write i 'one'.

Figure 2: The 'Vertical Stroke' follows the 'Horizontal Stroke' (in the List of Radicals).

Figure 3: The 'Dot' follows the 'Vertical Stroke' (in the List of Radicals).

Figure 4: The 'Cross' can be used to write the figure 4.\*<sup>2</sup>

Figure 5: The 'Inserted Stroke' has 'one stroke more' and therefore is represented by the figure 5.

Figure 6: The 'Rectangle' precedes the 'Angle' (which is represented by the figure 7).

Figure 7: The 'Angle' is reminiscent of the figure 7.

Figure 8: The character for 'Eight' is bound to be connected with the figure 8.

Figure 9: The character for 'Small' occupies the 'last place' in the same way as the 'Head' occupies the first place.

\*<sup>1</sup>See p. 394

\*<sup>2</sup>See '1200 Chinese Basic Characters', p. 110

## II

## RULES AND SUPPLEMENTARY RULES


RULE I. Strokes are divided into ten classes, each represented by a figure, as in the following table:

NO.	CLASS	FORMS OF STROKES	EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
0	Head	丶	言主广广	Combination of an independent dot with an independent horizontal stroke
1	Horizontal stroke	一 乚 乚	天土地 江元風	Including the horizontal, the upward-slanting, and the right-bending strokes
2	Vertical stroke	丨 乚 乚	山月千則	Including the vertical, the left-slanting, and the left-bending strokes
3	Dot	丶 丶	宀 之 衣	Including the dot and the right-slanting stroke
4	Cross	乂 十	草杏友 刈大葳	Two strokes intersecting each other
5	Inserted stroke	丰	找申史	A stroke passing through two or more strokes
6	Rectangle	口	國鳴目 四甲由	A rectangle or square
7	Angle	┐ ┌ ┐ └ └ └	羽門灰陰 雪衣學罕	The place where a horizontal and a vertical stroke meet together
8	Eight	八 ㄥ 人 ㄥ	分頁羊余 余安疋午	Two strokes opposite each other, forming the shape of the character 八 and its corrupted forms
9	Small	小 ㄣ 小 ㄣ	尖 ㄣ 彡 果 惟	In the shape of the character 小, or some shape similar to it

NOTE. With the exception of Classes 1, 2, and 3, all are compound strokes. For practical use, take as many compound strokes as possible. For instance, ㄣ is represented by 0, not by 3; 八 by 8, not by 2 and 3, etc.

# NOTES ON THE 'FOUR CORNER SYSTEM'

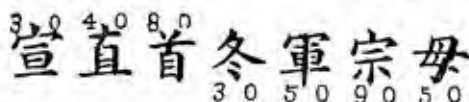
RULE 2. For every character, take only the strokes on the four corners. The order in which they should be taken is (1) the upper left corner, (2) the upper right corner, (3) the lower left corner, and (4) the lower right corner.

Examples: 

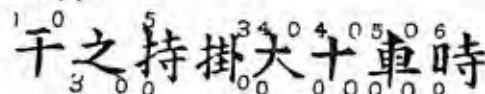
When these strokes are substituted by figures shown in the table given above, we shall have:

頤 0128      截 4325      睽 6789

RULE 3. Whenever the upper or lower part of a character has only one stroke, that stroke, whatever be its position, is taken for the left corner, while the right corner is represented by a zero (0).

Examples: 

If part of a stroke has been previously used as a corner, any other part of the same stroke taken as another corner shall be represented by a zero (0).

Examples: 

RULE 4. When there is no other stroke to the four sides of such radical as 口, 門, and 門, the strokes inside these radicals shall be taken to represent the lower corners.

Examples:

因 6043      閉 7724      鬪 7712      茵 4460      瀾 3712

## SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

I. The written, but not the printed forms, are to be taken as the correct forms of characters given in the following table:

CORRECT	住 <sup>0</sup> 匕 <sup>1</sup> 反 <sup>1</sup> 平 <sup>3</sup> 户 <sup>33</sup> 安 <sup>0</sup> 心 <sup>8</sup> 十 <sup>3</sup> 斤 <sup>3</sup> 刀 <sup>3</sup> 止 <sup>2</sup> 亦 <sup>3</sup> 草 <sup>44</sup> 真 <sup>0</sup> 耗 <sup>1</sup> 馬 <sup>2</sup> 衣 <sup>3</sup>
INCORRECT	住 <sup>5</sup> 匕 <sup>2</sup> 反 <sup>2</sup> 平 <sup>1</sup> 户 <sup>2</sup> 安 <sup>5</sup> 心 <sup>0</sup> 十 <sup>4</sup> 斤 <sup>4</sup> 刀 <sup>3</sup> 止 <sup>2</sup> 亦 <sup>3</sup> 草 <sup>12</sup> 真 <sup>1</sup> 耗 <sup>5</sup> 馬 <sup>2</sup> 衣 <sup>3</sup>

II. In taking strokes, attention should be paid to the following points:

1. Such characters as 𠃊 and 尸, whose level stroke is connected on the right end with another stroke, shall be considered as 3 and not as 0.

2. Such characters as 尸, 門, and 𠔁, in which one or two sides of the rectangle are prolonged, shall be considered as characters consisting of several angles (7) instead of one or more rectangles (6).

3. The two ends of an angle are not considered as angles, as  $\angle_1$  and  $\angle_2$ .

4. A cross stroke cannot form an “eight” stroke, as 美

5. Such radicals as 业 and 业, with two strokes at the middle, and such characters as 小 and 水, with two strokes at either or both sides, shall not be considered as 小.

III. In determining corners, attention should be paid to the following points:

1. When a corner is occupied by more than one independent or parallel strokes, that on the extreme left or right should be taken to represent the corner, regardless of the height of the position of the strokes.

Examples: 非<sup>1</sup>倬<sup>1</sup>疾<sup>3</sup>浦<sup>2</sup>帝<sup>2</sup>

2. When there is another stroke above or below the stroke at the extreme left or right, the stroke above shall be taken as the upper corner and that below as the lower corner.

Examples: 宗<sup>x</sup>幸<sup>x</sup>寧<sup>x</sup>共<sup>x</sup>

3. When two compound strokes are woven together, the higher of the two at the upper part or the lower of the two at the lower part shall be taken to represent the corner.

Examples: 功<sup>x</sup>盛<sup>x</sup>頌<sup>x</sup>鳴<sup>x</sup>奄<sup>x</sup>

4. When a left-slanting stroke is supported by another stroke, the latter should be taken as the corner.

Examples: 春<sup>6</sup>奎<sup>1</sup>確<sup>0</sup>衣<sup>6</sup>

5. A left-slanting stroke on the upper left is taken for the left corner only; for the right corner, take a stroke more to the right.

Examples: 勾<sup>x</sup>鈎<sup>x</sup>倬<sup>x</sup>鳴<sup>x</sup>



IV. Characters whose four corners are exactly the same may be subdivided by a supplementary corner, which shall be a stroke just above the lower right corner and whose ends shall not be covered by any other stroke. A zero shall take the place of this stroke, if it has already been taken for another corner.

Examples: <sup>4</sup>芒<sup>4</sup>元<sup>4</sup>洋<sup>4</sup>是<sup>4</sup>疝<sup>4</sup>歆<sup>4</sup>畜<sup>4</sup>殘<sup>4</sup>主<sup>4</sup>難<sup>4</sup>霖<sup>4</sup>毳<sup>4</sup>  
 44710  
 拼<sup>4</sup>鑾<sup>4</sup>膳<sup>4</sup>功<sup>4</sup>郭<sup>4</sup>瘕<sup>4</sup>愁<sup>4</sup>金<sup>4</sup>速<sup>4</sup>仁<sup>4</sup>見<sup>4</sup>

Characters whose five corners are exactly the same may be again subdivided by counting the number of strokes that belong to Class 1 and adding that figure as a decimal after the fifth figure. For example, the characters 市 and 帝 are represented by the same number, 00227, but 市 contains two strokes of Class 1 and 帝 contains three; so the former is represented by 00227.2 and the latter by 00227.3. This principle can be carried down further with the counting of strokes of Class 2, until every character has its exact position.

## III

THE RADICALS AND THE CORRESPONDING  
FIGURES OF THE FOUR CORNER SYSTEM

It is hoped that the student may sometimes find it more convenient to use the 'Table', set out on pp. 400-404, than the character-index, arranged according to the number of strokes, that is to be found in Chinese dictionaries which adopt the 'Four Corner System'. Since the 'Table' enables the student to deal with two of the 'Four Corners' by mere reference, it should at least halve his difficulties. In addition, it covers all the cases where radicals occur as phonetics\*<sup>1</sup>, and, after closer study, the student may find that by consulting the 'Table' he will be able to obtain information with regard to many minor points which are open to doubt and which have been settled by the inventor in a way that gives his system consistency in assigning figures to certain aspects of the graphic units.

\*<sup>1</sup>It must, however, be borne in mind that the 'position' of radicals, as listed in the second column of the 'Table', refers *only* to the position occupied by the radical when functioning as such. But with the help of the 'Four Corner Figure' given for the radical itself, it is easy to supply the figures entailed by other positions. As a rule, the first two figures correspond to a position of the radical at the top of the character, and the last two to its position at the bottom, the first and third figures correspond to a position at the left, and the second and fourth figures to a position at the right.

## APPENDIX IV

RADICAL			Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	RADICAL			Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'		
No.	Position			No.	Position				
8 (0000 <sub>a</sub> )	top	00**	22 (7171 <sub>a</sub> )	wrapper	7171	33 (4010 <sub>a</sub> )	top	40**	
9 (8000 <sub>a</sub> )	left (9a)	2*2*	23 (1071 <sub>a</sub> )	wrapper	7171	34 (2740 <sub>a</sub> )	—	—	
	top	80**							
10 (2201 <sub>a</sub> )	bottom	**21	24 (4000 <sub>a</sub> )	left	4*0*	35 (4040 <sub>a</sub> )	bottom	**24 <sub>7</sub>	
11 (8000 <sub>a</sub> )	top	80**		bottom	**40	36 (2720 <sub>a</sub> )	left	2*2*	
			top	40**	bottom		**20 <sub>7</sub>		
12 (8000 <sub>a</sub> )	top	80**	25 (2300 <sub>a</sub> )	top	21**	37 (4003 <sub>a</sub> )	top	40**	
	bottom	**80		right	*3*0 <sub>0</sub>		bottom	**43 <sub>0</sub>	
13 (7722 <sub>a</sub> )	top	60**	26 (7722 <sub>a</sub> )	right	*7*2 <sub>0</sub>	38 (4040 <sub>a</sub> )	left (38a)	4*4*	
14 (3702 <sub>a</sub> )	top	37**	27 (7120 <sub>a</sub> )	wrapper	712*		bottom	**40 <sub>4</sub>	
				top	23**		right	*4*4 <sub>0</sub>	
15 (3010 <sub>a</sub> )	left	3*1*		28 (2370 <sub>a</sub> )	bottom		**73	top	40**
		16 (7721 <sub>a</sub> )	wrapper		7721 <sub>0</sub>	29 (7740 <sub>a</sub> )	right	*7*4 <sub>0</sub>	39 (1740 <sub>a</sub> )
right	*7*1 <sub>0</sub>		top	77**	bottom		**40 <sub>7</sub>		
17 (2277 <sub>a</sub> )	—	—	30 (6000 <sub>a</sub> )	left	6*0*	40 (3032 <sub>a</sub> )	top	30**	
				top	60**		right	*4*0 <sub>0</sub>	
18 (1722 <sub>a</sub> )	right (18a)	*2*2 <sub>0</sub>		31 (6000 <sub>a</sub> )	bottom	**60	41 (4030 <sub>a</sub> )	bottom	**34
		19 (4002 <sub>a</sub> )	right		*4*2 <sub>7</sub>			32 (4010 <sub>a</sub> )	wrapper
20 (2720 <sub>a</sub> )	wrapper			27*2 <sub>0</sub>		left (32a)	4*1*		43 (4001 <sub>a</sub> )
		21 (2171 <sub>a</sub> )	right	*1*1 [*4*1]		bottom	**10 <sub>4</sub>	44 (7727 <sub>a</sub> )	
top	40**								

# NOTES ON THE 'FOUR CORNER SYSTEM'

RADICAL			Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	RADICAL			Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	RADICAL			Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'
No.	Position			No.	Position			No.	Position		
45 (2240 <sub>7</sub> )	bottom	**40	58 (1717 <sub>0</sub> )	top (58a)	27**	70 (0022 <sub>7</sub> )	left	0*2*	71 (1041 <sub>0</sub> )	right (71a)	*1*1 <sub>4</sub>
46 (2277 <sub>0</sub> )	top	22**		bottom (58b)	**17 <sub>7</sub>		bottom	**22 <sub>7</sub>			
	left	2*7*	59 (2020 <sub>2</sub> )	right	**22 <sub>2</sub>	72 (6010 <sub>0</sub> )	left (72a)	6*0*			
	bottom	**77	60 (2020 <sub>2</sub> )	left	2*2*		top	60**			
47 (2200 <sub>0</sub> )	top	22**	61 (3300 <sub>0</sub> )	left (61a)	9*0*	73 (6010 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**60	74 (7722 <sub>0</sub> )	top	60**
48 (1010 <sub>0</sub> )	left	1*1*		bottom (61 and 61b)	**33		bottom	**60		bottom	**60
49 (1771 <sub>7</sub> )	bottom	**71	62 (5300 <sub>0</sub> )	right	*3*5 <sub>0</sub>	75 (4090 <sub>0</sub> )	left	7*2*	76 (2780 <sub>2</sub> )	right	*7*2 <sub>0</sub>
50 (4022 <sub>7</sub> )	left	4*2*	63 (3027 <sub>7</sub> )	wrapper	302*		right	*7*2 <sub>0</sub>		left	4*9*
	bottom	**22 <sub>7</sub>	64 (2050 <sub>0</sub> )	left (64a)	5*0*	bottom	**90 <sub>4</sub>	top	40**		
51 (1040 <sub>0</sub> )	—	—	65 (4040 <sub>7</sub> )	bottom	**50 <sub>2</sub>	77 (2110 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**90 <sub>4</sub>	78 (1020 <sub>7</sub> )	right	*7*8 <sub>2</sub>
52 (2273 <sub>0</sub> )	left	2*7*		66 (2140 <sub>7</sub> )	right		*1*4 <sub>7</sub>	right		*7*8 <sub>2</sub>	top
53 (0020 <sub>0</sub> )	wrapper	002*	67 (0040 <sub>0</sub> )	right (66a)	*8*4 <sub>0</sub>	79 (7740 <sub>7</sub> )	left	2*1*	80 (7755 <sub>0</sub> )	right	*7*4 <sub>7</sub>
54 (1040 <sub>0</sub> )	wrapper	1*40		top	00**		right	*7*4 <sub>7</sub>			
55 (4400 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**44	68 (3400 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**40 <sub>0</sub>	81 (2171 <sub>0</sub> )	left	1*2*	82 (7755 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**50 <sub>7</sub>
56 (4300 <sub>0</sub> )	right	*3*4 <sub>0</sub>		left	0*4*		right	*7*4 <sub>7</sub>			
	wrapper	43*0 <sub>0</sub>	69 (7222 <sub>1</sub> )	right	*4*0 <sub>0</sub>	83 (2171 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**50 <sub>7</sub>	84 (7755 <sub>0</sub> )	right	*7*4 <sub>7</sub>
57 (1720 <sub>7</sub> )	left	1*2*		bottom	**22 <sub>1</sub>		right	*7*4 <sub>7</sub>			
58 (1720 <sub>7</sub> )	bottom	**20 <sub>7</sub>	70 (7222 <sub>1</sub> )	right	*2*2 <sub>1</sub>	85 (2171 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**71 <sub>1</sub>	86 (7222 <sub>1</sub> )	right	*7*4 <sub>7</sub>
	bottom	**20 <sub>7</sub>		bottom	**22 <sub>1</sub>		bottom	**71 <sub>1</sub>			

RADICAL		Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	RADICAL		Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	RADICAL		Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'
No.	Position		No.	Position		No.	Position	
82 (2071 <sub>4</sub> )	wrapper	2*71	93 (2500 <sub>0</sub> )	left (93a)	2*5*	104 (0010 <sub>0</sub> )	wrapper	001*
	right	*2*1 <sub>4</sub>		bottom (94)	**50	105 (1223 <sub>2</sub> )	top	12**
	bottom	**71 <sub>4</sub>	94 (4303 <sub>0</sub> )	left (94a)	4*2*	106 (2600 <sub>0</sub> )	left	2*6*
83 (7274 <sub>0</sub> )	—	—		right (94)	*3*3 <sub>4</sub>		top	26**
84 (8010 <sub>7</sub> )	wrapper	80*1 <sub>7</sub>	95 (0073 <sub>2</sub> )	left	0*7*		bottom	**60
85 (1223 <sub>0</sub> )	left (85a)	3*1*		left (96a)	1*1*	107 (4024 <sub>7</sub> )	left	4*2*
86 (9080 <sub>0</sub> )	left (86a)	9*8*	96 (1010 <sub>3</sub> )	bottom (96)	**10 <sub>3</sub>		right	*4*4 <sub>7</sub>
	bottom (86b)	**33		right	*2*3 <sub>0</sub>	108 (7710 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**10 <sub>7</sub>
	bottom (86)	**80 <sub>3</sub>	97 (7223 <sub>0</sub> )	wrapper	7*23	109 (6010 <sub>1</sub> )	left	6*0*
87 (7223 <sub>0</sub> )	top (87a)	20**		right	*1*1 <sub>7</sub>		bottom	**60
	wrapper (87)	7*23	98 (1071 <sub>7</sub> )	bottom	**71 <sub>7</sub>		right	*6*0 <sub>0</sub>
88 (8040 <sub>0</sub> )	top	80**	99 (4477 <sub>0</sub> )	top	44**	110 (1722 <sub>2</sub> )	left	1*2*
89 (4040 <sub>0</sub> )	—	—		right	*4*7 <sub>0</sub>		top	17**
	left	2*2*	100 (2510 <sub>0</sub> )	left	2*1*	111 (8043 <sub>0</sub> )	left	8*4*
90 (2220 <sub>0</sub> )	left	2*0*		bottom	**22 <sub>7</sub>		bottom	**43 <sub>0</sub>
91 (2202 <sub>1</sub> )	left	2*0*	101 (7722 <sub>0</sub> )	left	6*0*	112 (1060 <sub>0</sub> )	left	1*6*
	left	2*0*		top	60**		bottom	**60 <sub>1</sub>
92 (7124 <sub>0</sub> )	left	7*2*		bottom	**60	113 (1090 <sub>1</sub> )	left (113a)	3*2*
	left	7*2*	102 (6040 <sub>0</sub> )	left	1*1*		bottom	**90 <sub>1</sub>
				top	1*1*	114 (4022 <sub>7</sub> )	bottom	**42 <sub>7</sub>
			103 (1780 <sub>1</sub> )	left	1*1*		bottom	**42 <sub>7</sub>
				top	1*1*			

# NOTES ON THE 'FOUR CORNER SYSTEM'

RADICAL			RADICAL			RADICAL		
No.	Position	Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	No.	Position	Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	No.	Position	Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'
115 (2090 <sub>4</sub> )	left	2*9*	124 (1712 <sub>0</sub> )	right	*7*2 <sub>0</sub>	136 (2520 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**25
	top	20**		top	17**	137 (2744 <sub>0</sub> )	left	2*4*
	bottom	**90 <sub>4</sub>		bottom	**12 <sub>7</sub>	138 (7773 <sub>2</sub> )	right	*7*3 <sub>2</sub>
116 (3080 <sub>2</sub> )	top	30**	125 (4471 <sub>1</sub> )	top	44**	139 (2771 <sub>7</sub> )	right	*7*1 <sub>7</sub>
117 (0010 <sub>8</sub> )	left	0*1*	126 (1022 <sub>7</sub> )	left	1*2*	140 (2244 <sub>7</sub> )	top	4*4*
	top	00**		top	10**	141 (2121 <sub>7</sub> )	wrapper	212*
	bottom	**10 <sub>8</sub>		bottom	**22 <sub>7</sub>	142 (5013 <sub>8</sub> )	left	5*1*
118 (8822 <sub>0</sub> )	top	88**	127 (5090 <sub>0</sub> )	left	5*1*	143 (2710 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**13 <sub>8</sub>
119 (9090 <sub>4</sub> )	left	9*9*	128 (1040 <sub>0</sub> )	left	1*1*		left	2*1*
	bottom	**90 <sub>4</sub>		bottom	**40 <sub>1</sub>		wrapper	2122 <sub>1</sub>
	top	90**	129 (5000 <sub>7</sub> )	right	*5*0 <sub>7</sub>	144 (2122 <sub>1</sub> )	left	3*2*
120 (2290 <sub>2</sub> )	left	2*9*		bottom	**50 <sub>7</sub>	145 (0073 <sub>2</sub> )	wrapper	0073 <sub>2</sub>
	bottom	**90 <sub>2</sub>		left	7*2*		top	00**
	bottom	**90 <sub>2</sub>	130 (4022 <sub>7</sub> )	bottom	**22 <sub>7</sub>		bottom	**73 <sub>2</sub>
121 (8077 <sub>2</sub> )	left	8*7*		left	7*7*	146 (1022 <sub>7</sub> )	top	10**
	bottom	**77 <sub>2</sub>		left	7*7*	147 (6021 <sub>0</sub> )	right	*6*1 <sub>0</sub>
	bottom	**77 <sub>2</sub>	131 (7171 <sub>7</sub> )	left	7*7*		bottom	**21 <sub>8</sub>
122 (7722 <sub>0</sub> )	top (122a)	60**	132 (2600 <sub>0</sub> )	top	26**		bottom	**21 <sub>8</sub>
	top (122c)	37**	133 (1010 <sub>4</sub> )	left	1*1*	146 (1022 <sub>7</sub> )	top	10**
	wrapper (122b)	7722 <sub>0</sub>		bottom	**10 <sub>4</sub>		right	*6*1 <sub>0</sub>
123 (8050 <sub>1</sub> )	left	8*5*		top	77**		bottom	**21 <sub>8</sub>
	top (123a)	80**	134 (7777 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**77 <sub>7</sub>	147 (6021 <sub>0</sub> )	right	*6*1 <sub>0</sub>
	top (123a)	80**	135 (2060 <sub>4</sub> )	left	2*6* [8*6*]		bottom	**21 <sub>8</sub>

RADICAL			RADICAL			RADICAL		
No.	Position	Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	No.	Position	Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	No.	Position	Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'
148 (2722 <sub>2</sub> )	left	2*2*	160 (0040 <sub>1</sub> )	left	0*4*	173 (1022 <sub>2</sub> )	top	10**
	right	*7*2 <sub>7</sub>		bottom	**40 <sub>1</sub>	174 (5022 <sub>2</sub> )	left	5*2*
149 (0060 <sub>1</sub> )	left	0*6*	161 (7123 <sub>2</sub> )	right	*0*4 <sub>1</sub>	175 (1111 <sub>1</sub> )	bottom	**11 <sub>1</sub>
	bottom	**60 <sub>1</sub>		top	712*	176 (1060 <sub>0</sub> )	left	1*6*
150 (8060 <sub>4</sub> )	right	*8*6 <sub>2</sub>	162 (2080 <sub>1</sub> )	bottom	**23 <sub>2</sub>	177 (4450 <sub>0</sub> )	left	4*5*
151 (1010 <sub>0</sub> )	left	1*1*	163 (6071 <sub>7</sub> )	wrapper	3*30		bottom	**50 <sub>0</sub>
	bottom	**10 <sub>0</sub>	164 (1060 <sub>0</sub> )	right	*7*2 <sub>7</sub>	178 (4050 <sub>0</sub> )	left	4*5*
152 (1023 <sub>2</sub> )	left	1*2*		left	10**	179 (1110 <sub>1</sub> )	bottom	**10 <sub>1</sub>
	right	*1*3 <sub>2</sub>	165 (2090 <sub>1</sub> )	bottom	**60 <sub>1</sub>	180 (0060 <sub>1</sub> )	left	0*6*
	bottom	**23 <sub>2</sub>	166 (6010 <sub>4</sub> )	left	2*9*		bottom	**60 <sub>1</sub>
153 (2022 <sub>2</sub> )	left	2*2*	167 (8010 <sub>0</sub> )	left	6*1*	181 (1080 <sub>0</sub> )	right	*1*8 <sub>0</sub>
154 (6080 <sub>0</sub> )	left	6*8*		left	8*1*	182 (7721 <sub>0</sub> )	wrapper	7*21
	bottom	**80 <sub>0</sub>	168 (7173 <sub>2</sub> )	bottom	**10 <sub>0</sub>		right	*7*1 <sub>0</sub>
155 (4033 <sub>1</sub> )	left	4*3*	169 (7777 <sub>7</sub> )	—	—	183 (1241 <sub>2</sub> )	—	—
156 (4080 <sub>1</sub> )	wrapper	4*80	170 (2740 <sub>7</sub> )	wrapper	77**	184 (8073 <sub>2</sub> )	left	8*7*
157 (6080 <sub>1</sub> )	left (157a)	6*1*	171 (5013 <sub>2</sub> )	left	7*2*		bottom	**73 <sub>2</sub>
	bottom	**80 <sub>1</sub>	172 (2021 <sub>4</sub> )	right	*5*3 <sub>2</sub>	185 (8060 <sub>1</sub> )	right	*8*6 <sub>1</sub>
158 (2740 <sub>0</sub> )	left	2*2*		top	20**	186 (2060 <sub>0</sub> )	bottom	**60 <sub>0</sub>
159 (5000 <sub>0</sub> )	left	5*0*		right	*0*1 <sub>4</sub>			
				bottom	**21 <sub>4</sub>			

# NOTES ON THE 'FOUR CORNER SYSTEM'

RADICAL			RADICAL			RADICAL		
No.	Position	Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	No.	Position	Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'	No.	Position	Corresponding Figures of the 'Four Corner System'
187 (7132 <sub>7</sub> )	left	7*3*	196 (2732 <sub>7</sub> )	right	*7*2 <sub>7</sub>	205 (7771 <sub>7</sub> )	bottom	**71 <sub>7</sub>
	right	*1*2 <sub>7</sub>		bottom	**32 <sub>7</sub>	206 (2222 <sub>1</sub> )	—	—
	bottom	**32 <sub>7</sub>	197 (2160 <sub>6</sub> )	left	2*6*	207 (4414 <sub>7</sub> )	top	44**
188 (7722 <sub>7</sub> )	left	7*2*	198 (0022 <sub>1</sub> )	top	00**	208 (7771 <sub>7</sub> )	wrapper	7*71
189 (0022 <sub>7</sub> )	left	0*2*		left	0*2*	209 (2644 <sub>8</sub> )	left	2*4*
190 (7272 <sub>2</sub> )	top	72**	199 (4020 <sub>7</sub> )	wrapper	4*24	210 (0022 <sub>3</sub> )	wrapper	0022 <sub>3</sub>
191 (7711 <sub>4</sub> )	wrapper	77**	200 (0029 <sub>4</sub> )	wrapper	002*	211 (2177 <sub>2</sub> )	left	2*7*
192 (2271 <sub>1</sub> )	—	—	201 (4480 <sub>6</sub> )	bottom	**80 <sub>6</sub>	212 (0121 <sub>1</sub> )	bottom	**21 <sub>1</sub>
193 (1022 <sub>7</sub> )	bottom	**22 <sub>7</sub>	202 (2013 <sub>2</sub> )	left	2*1*	213 (2711 <sub>7</sub> )	right	*7*1 <sub>7</sub>
194 (2621 <sub>2</sub> )	wrapper	2*21	203 (6033 <sub>1</sub> )	left	6*3*	214 (8022 <sub>7</sub> )	left	8*2*
	right	*6*1 <sub>2</sub>		bottom	**33 <sub>1</sub>			
195 (2733 <sub>2</sub> )	left	2*3*	204 (3222 <sub>7</sub> )	—	—			
	top	27**						
	bottom	**33 <sub>6</sub>						



A BEGINNERS'  
**CHINESE-ENGLISH**  
**DICTIONARY**  
OF THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE  
(GWOYEU)

By W. SIMON

*Crown 8vo. Approx. 600 pp. Cloth. Approx. 18s.*

**T**HIS is the first Chinese-English Dictionary that has used the 'New Official Chinese Latin Script' (*Gwoyeu Romatzyh*). It contains approximately 5,500 single characters and between 8,000 and 10,000 compounds.

The adoption of *Gwoyeu Romatzyh* as the system of transcription (though cross references to the 'Wade System' have been added in each single case) allows of an entirely novel kind of arrangement. All Chinese homonyms, *i.e.*, characters that have the same sound and the same tone, have, for the first time, been arranged according to the number of the radical with which they are written, so that they can be found very easily by students who know the Chinese script. Moreover, they are numbered, and their greater or lesser frequency is distinguished by heavy or ordinary type of the numbering figures. Basic characters are marked by encircled figures.

The arrangement of the compounds is equally novel. They are arranged strictly alphabetically according to their pronunciation. In this way, their meaning can be found very quickly because no attention need be paid to the question (vital for all previous dictionaries that included compounds) as to which of the many Chinese homonyms constitutes the first element of the compound. But the novel arrangement does not only avoid delay, it also enables students who do not go in for the Chinese script to find the compound with the same ease as if they knew the characters.

On the other hand, a novel arrangement covers also the needs of the student who is anxious to know about the characters that constitute the compounds. Instead of inserting the characters (which would have both delayed and enormously increased the costs of production), the characters are referred to by the numbers of their radicals. In this way, it may be claimed that the dictionary serves both types of student, who, it is hoped, will find their bearings equally quickly.

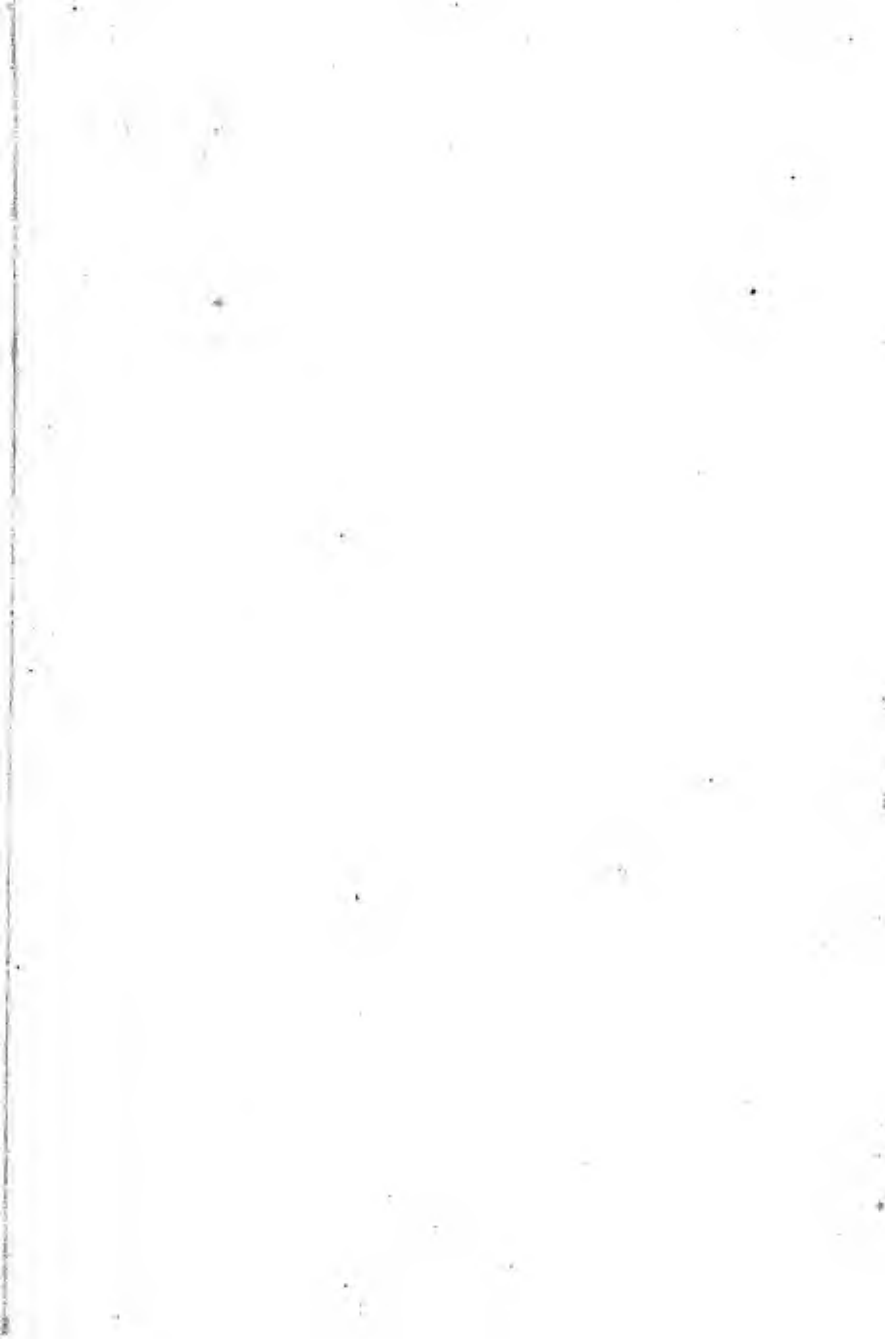
All the characters embodied in the *Biaujoen Gwoyeu Dahtsyrdlean*, the most recent dictionary of colloquial Chinese, have been incorporated, and their number has been increased by 'literary' characters, taken from a Chinese collection that is based on the most recent research into the frequency of Chinese characters.

Other features of the dictionary are References to the 'Four Corner System' and to the Classifiers, inclusion of modern terms, etc.

\* *Specimen Page: See pp. 104-107 of this book.*

---

LUND HUMPHRIES



This Book is from  
Mandya Book Co.  
New Delhi.

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY,  
NEW DELHI

Borrower's Record.

Catalogue No 495.111/Sim.-1823.

Author—Simon, W.

Title—How to study and write  
Chinese characters.

Borrower No.

Date of Issue

Date of Return

*"A book that is shut is but a block"*

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY  
GOVT. OF INDIA  
Department of Archaeology  
NEW DELHI.

Please help us to keep the book  
clean and moving.